The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1853. No. 505.

CONTENTS.

THE ECONOMIST

The Budget:—Its Great Political Features	473	Imperial Parliament	479
Position and Progress of Opinion in France	474	News of the Week:—	
The Outports	475	Court and Aristocracy	482
The Silk Trade	475	Metropolis	482
China	476	Provinces	483
The Valleys of the Plate and the Amazon	476	Ireland	483
Louisiana Sugar Crop	477	Foreign and Colonial	483
Agriculture:—		Births, Deaths, and Marriages	485
Minor Farm Produce	478	Commercial and Miscellaneous	485
Spirit of the Trade Circulars	478	Literature:—	
Foreign Commercial:—		Memoirs of Thomas Moore	486
Paris	479	Journal of a Cruize among the Islands of the Western Pacific	487
		A Visit to Mexico	488
		Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin	488

THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND COMMERCIAL TIMES.

Bank Returns and Money Market	488	London Markets:—	
Bankers' Price Current	490	State of Corn Trade for the Week	493
Mails	491	Colonial & Foreign Produce Markets	493
Weekly Corn Returns	491	Additional Notices	494
Commercial Epitome	491	Gazette	495
Cotton	492	Imports and Exports	497
Markets of Manufacturing Districts	492	Price Current	498

THE RAILWAY MONITOR.

Railway and Mining Share Market	496	Share List and Traffic Returns	499

The Political Economist.

THE BUDGET:—ITS GREAT POLITICAL FEATURES.

Nothing could be more disgraceful to a great nation, nor injurious to its best interests, than to permit its financial condition to be exposed to the serious uncertainty which has prevailed in this country, at least since the expiry of the Income Tax Act in 1851. Since then more than *five millions* of the necessary income of the country has been subject to an annual vote. The means of discharging our national obligations and providing for the public services is rapidly being converted into the mere battle-ground of party conflict. It must be obvious to every man, who, apart from political strife, looks calmly upon this subject, that the present state of our financial affairs can no longer continue without inflicting a serious blow at our national credit, and our character as a prudent and business-like people, who, whatever may be our political differences, have hitherto continued to keep, at least, the national finances unimpaired by such struggles. What are we to expect, if year after year our whole fiscal system is to be re-opened—if a Budget is to be converted into a mere foot-ball, to be kicked about in a political game—if concessions are to be demanded, not on their own merits, but as the condition of party support, and to be conceded, not as a matter of justice or of high policy, but as bribes for the votes of small but unscrupulous factions? To those who seriously reflect, how closely private credit is connected with public credit, and both with the success of the commerce of the country, the uncertainty which has recently attached to the principles on which our fifty millions of revenue shall be collected, cannot but have been a matter of grave anxiety.

The great advantage of Mr Gladstone's Budget is, that it will settle for a period of seven years all these unseemly and damaging disputes. Come what may in our political struggles in the meantime, at least we shall know that there is a fortress erected around our finances which will preserve them from party passions, and secure our national resources and credit under the solemn obligations of measures deliberately adopted by Parliament. The apparently irreconcileable differences of opinion which exist on the subject of the income tax are solved, by a provision for its entire extinction in 1860. One of the chief means of accomplishing this desirable arrangement will be the extension of the legacy duty to all property alike, whatever may be its nature. But here we have in the end in view, and in the means of accomplishing it, two financial questions, which have hitherto been the cause of the greatest discontent and difference of opinion, finally solved. Another great fiscal problem that will be solved is, the liability of Ireland to contribute in common with the other portions of the United Kingdom to the general burdens of the State, the exemption from which heretofore has only, according to the evidence of the most impartial witnesses, led to private extravagance and public indifference upon questions of taxation, alike prejudicial to the people themselves and to the interests of the Empire, in the government of which Ireland has a large share. The inconsistency of a portion of the Empire which returns about *one-sixth* of the members privileged to decide all questions of taxation, having themselves little or no direct interest in the matters at issue, was most graphically pointed to by Mr Cobden, in his usual forcible and happy way, on Thursday night. But this change is made with great consideration for the portions of Ireland which of recent years have suffered so severe a social revolution as the result of the famine. With regard to the prosperous towns and districts in the North and N orth-east of Ireland, there never was any good reason for exempting them from taxes of any kind, except that it would have been difficult to extend taxation to one portion of Ireland, from which other portions were free. But there was no reason why the linen manufacturer in Barnsley, Leeds, and Dundee should pay income tax, in addition to assessed taxes, and his prosperous competitors in Belfast be exempt from both; nor that the shipowners at Liverpool should pay those taxes, and his competitors, who have registered their ships at Belfast and Dublin, be exempt. The truth is, however, that the North and East of Ireland have thus far benefited by having poor and distressed neighbours in the South and West. The result of the famine has been a debt on the part of the distressed districts to the Imperial Exchequer, which represents at the present time a capital of upwards of four millions, but which, taking into account the interest chargeable during the forty years over which the repayment is spread, is computed by the Committee of the House of Lords to be equivalent to a prospective charge of 7,731,000*l*. Of the present amount of capital debt (4,440,000*l*) constituting the Consolidated Annuities, about one-third represents the cost of constructing the union workhouses, and is common to the whole of Ireland, while the remainder represents the advances made by the Imperial Government to the distressed districts to rescue them from famine. The whole of this claim the Government proposes to relinquish, and to extinguish everything in the shape of public debt on the part of Ireland to the British Exchequer. The relief thus afforded will in part be experienced by the whole of Ireland, but mainly by that portion which, from its prostrate condition, has hitherto prevented the extension of our common taxation to Ireland as a whole. Sir Charles Wood computes the relief from the extinction of the claim against Ireland at 7,731,000*l*, and the entire contribution to the income tax limited to 1860 at 2,690,000*l*, showing a balance in favour of Ireland of 5,041,000*l*—as between the Consolidated Annuities and the income tax. No doubt the largest portion of this balance will apply to the distressed districts; but that is exactly what was wanted, in order to remove the ground on which equal taxation was not extended to Ireland. The relief is apportioned exactly in proportion to the necessities of the various districts, and all are thereby brought up to such a level that equal taxation may be extended to all alike. The price which we pay for this desirable object is no doubt a very high one, very much in favour of Ireland, and especially of the present generation, if regarded merely in its quality as money; and which, if regarded in no other light, Englishmen might well begrudge. But circumstanced as Ireland is towards this country, we can hardly imagine a price too high which will tend to break down any of the still remaining distinctions which separate Ireland from England—none of which is more fatal to the harmonious action of the two countries than that which marks a separate and distinct system of taxation.

There are great political as well as financial principles involved in Mr Gladstone's Budget. To derive from the income tax all the good it is calculated to yield; to snatch it from a controversy, which every day's experience has tended to show was becoming more and more irreconcileable, and which could only have ended in the destruction and discredit of the tax for ever; to lay it up, uninjured and available for any future emergency;—to put an end to that feeling of injustice which has prevaded public opinion since Pitt imposed the legacy duty on personal property, and which has become more than ever intolerable since Sir Charles Wood so equally modified the stamp duties;—and to lay the foundation for a simple and uniform system of taxation over the whole of the United Kingdom,—are feats of great public policy, altogether irrespective of their immediate financial merits.

But apart from these considerations, the mere fiscal advantages of the Budget are of a magnitude which it has rarely been the lot of a Minister to propose to the country. By aid of the grand and main features of the Budget to which we have adverted, taxes to the amount of upwards of 5,000,000*l* a year are reduced and repealed:—the tariff is simplified by the removal of one hundred and nineteen articles from our list of Customs duties altogether:—and the present duties chargeable on one hundred and seventy other articles are considerably reduced. The Excise duty on soap is entirely repealed. The assessed taxes are remodelled, simplified, and greatly reduced. The very objectionable principle of a graduated rate is entirely abandoned.

When the present Budget is adopted, as undoubtedly it will be by a large majority, we may fairly consider the finances of the country placed for the first time on a firm and permanent basis:—we may expect to see the national credit improved, and an opportunity afforded for some well-considered and effective efforts for a reduction of those enormous burdens which for so many years have strained the resources and capabilities of the Empire.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF OPINION IN FRANCE.

It is not always easy to ascertain the real state of public feeling and opinion on political and social questions in any country, even where that country is free like England, and when we are natives of it, and accustomed to watch its aspect and to interpret its expressions. We are all of us too apt to regard as the "public opinion" the opinion of that particular section of the public to which *we* belong, of the society which *we* frequent, of the men with whom *we* are in the habit of interchanging our ideas. The newspaper which *we* take in is to us the exponent of the national sentiment; the chief men of our circle or of our party are to us the creators and guides of that sentiment. Still we have our Parliament, where every shade and variety of doctrine has its free expression and its able advocates; we have a free Press, which is closed to no faction, to no creed, to no crotchet; we are many of us in the habit of reading more than one of the daily or weekly journals; and we constantly meet in friendly or in neutral intercourse persons of a very different way of thinking from ourselves. We have, therefore, the means, if our prejudices will but allow us to use them, of arriving at a pretty fair estimate of what, on the whole, is thought and felt on the great subjects of the day by that aggregate of the active intelligence of the country which we are wont to call "the public." Yet even with all these appliances at our command, we by no means always read the national feelings and opinions aright; and even Government, with all the best channels of information open to it, is often liable to be mistaken, to judge of sentiment by the loudness of its expression, and to take no account, or insufficient account, of that which is comparatively silent, simply because it knows itself to be general and strong.

But if this difficulty is felt even where such unrivalled facilities exist for the discovery of the truth, what must it be in such a country as France, where only the shadow of a Parliament exists, and where that meets strictly for the discussion and dispatch of business; where the daily Press is so fettered as to be less guiding than misleading; and where the differences between hostile parties and discrepant opinions are so wide and so envenomed as to check friendly social intercourse and almost entirely to prevent amicable discussion among antagonists? Even Frenchmen cannot ascertain what "public opinion" says or thinks: to Englishmen it must of course be an almost hopeless undertaking—an undertaking, too, the more bewildering in exact proportion to the conscientious pains bestowed upon it. Those who, as is commonly the case, see only one party and frequent only one set of *salons*, have a comparatively easy task: everything they hear is consistent, clear, and plausible; and they find little difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to what "France" thinks and means. But the case is wholly altered when we know and converse with men of every party; when the fact solemnly asserted in one circle, is pronounced to be a calumnious falsehood in another; and when the views which have been expounded to you with brilliancy and earnest conviction in the morning, are scouted as utterly monstrous by the statesman whom you visit in the afternoon. Such is the state of things in Paris at this moment. The *habitués* of one drawing-room are the excluded from another; the friends of the Imperial Government find the door of the Orleanists and Doctrinaires shut against them; and the Legitimists for the most part stand aloof from both. It is rare to find any mixture of parties in society:—rarer still for any political discussion to take place among them. Each section sees only its own side of the shield,—and sees it of course with natural exaggeration. With one set of circles the Emperor is the "Whole Duty of Man" epitomised—the impersonation of the seven cardinal virtues—the just man made perfect. His Government is precisely what France wants; and he himself "the one thing needful." With another set—among whom you cannot refuse to recognise the most celebrated names and the most brilliant orators and writers of the land—the Emperor is a man of the most bounded intellect and the most boundless selfishness, and his Government the opprobrium of France. The first assure you that even the malcontents are more and more reconciled to his rule, as the blessings which has flowed from it become daily more obvious:—the second shake their heads and declare that he has lost, and is still losing, ground, and that the whole system is rotten and hollow to its core. Therefore, though it is easy to know what the Legitimists think, what the Doctrinaires think, and what the Buonapartists think, of the Empire and its prospects,—*what France thinks* no man can pronounce with confidence.

Amid all this irreconcileable discrepancy of opinion and feeling, however, one or two points may be considered as pretty certain and as generally admitted. The first is the unquestionable and almost unprecedented prosperity of France. There is no doubt a large expenditure of public money; there may be, and doubtless is, a discreditable amount of jobbing in railways and elsewhere;—but agriculture, though still often very wretched, is improving; workmen in every branch never were so well employed or so well paid; manufacturers and artisans are full of orders; Paris is full of strangers whose money gives the needed stimulus to several branches of industry; and the revenue, though still inadequate, is buoyant and is augmenting month by month. Provisions generally are moderate in price; meat alone is rather dear, but it is believed that this sole exception will soon be rectified by the abolition of the monopoly which the butchers of Paris have long enjoyed. There is, therefore, great general content and cheerfulness: the "politicians," whose occupation has been taken away, the "educated classes," who are debarred from their former share in public affairs, the writers who are gagged, and the readers who are starved,—constitute the chief, if not the sole, complainants.

The second point is this. Scarcely any one, even of the Emperor's greatest enemies and abusers, wishes for his overthrow. He has no rival—no successor. There is no person and no Government which is ready to be put in his place—no one which France, or any sane part of it, desires to put in his place. No one is yet *prepared* for a change: numbers think a change will come sooner or later, "*when France is rested;*" numbers are resolved that it shall come;—but no one wishes for it or thinks of it as *imminent*. If the Emperor fall, he will fall by his own blunders or his own crimes—not by "pressure from without"—not, at least, till circumstances and feelings have greatly changed. Still, however, the intellect and the literary celebrity of the nation show no signs of adhesion: they continue to stand angrily and somewhat contemptuously aloof.

Probably the greatest mistake Louis Napoleon is now committing, lies in the extent and severity of his measures for repressing the utterance of public opinion. Nearly all classes and parties were prepared to approve and welcome some considerable restrictions on the Press, but the general feeling now seems to be that these have been carried too far—farther than was necessary—farther than was wise—farther than can long be borne. Never even under the Empire—scarcely even in the worst days of the old Republic—has the power of free writing and haranguing been so completely suppressed. An exemplification of this was given us by one of the principal men in France. Till now, even under the first Napoleon, judicial pleadings were unfettered. Liberty of speech, banished from every other channel of publicity, sought refuge in the tribunals. The journals reported the proceedings of the Courts; the advocates were allowed besides to publish their speeches in a pamphlet form; and the public were freely admitted to hear the pleadings. *Now*, the journals are forbidden to report the proceedings; no pamphlet or speech may be published without permission; and though the sittings are still open, yet on all occasions of interest, about two hours before the commencement, a couple of hundred agents of police in plain clothes are sent to occupy the benches, and thus exclude and misrepresent the real public. We do not vouch for this: we can only say that it is stated and believed. Another and most fatal blow which has been struck at the daily Press is utterly indefensible. The *Moniteur*, which, as the Government organ, is supported by the money of the public, has been reduced to forty francs a year—a wholly unremunerative price: of course the other journals have been compelled to do the same in order to keep in existence at all; and the competition is utterly ruinous to their conductors. The string seems to have been drawn too tight, and though submitted to at present, while the lassitude and fear, to which Louis Napoleon owes so much of his success, continues, it cannot be permanently endured. There must ere long be either relaxation or explosion. Meanwhile the Parisians take it out in *calembourgs*,

conundrums, and *bon-mots*; they fire off a perpetual volley of epigrams against the Government;—for speech in private society is as free and far more unmeasured than with us.

As to the prospects of the future, no Frenchman of experience will venture on the least approach to a prediction, and assuredly we have no pretensions to do so. This much alone is certain—that there is yet no appearance and no expectation of any change. The cloud on the horizon, no bigger than a man's hand, may any day arise, *but it is not there yet.*

THE OUTPORTS.

THERE is no part of the Customs reform which gives greater satisfaction than that concerning the outports. The immense mass of business carried on at Liverpool, Hull, and other places, makes the changes proposed as to them indispensable. It is an exemplification, on a small scale, of the whole progress of society, which is continually acquiring new forms and new parts, to which administration and legislation cannot do otherwise than conform. Mr Wilson, on Thursday week, made the following statement of the tonnage of some of the principal ports of the kingdom at the two periods 1817 and 1850:—

	1817. Tons.	1850. Tons.
Liverpool	700,464	3,786,000
London	1,226,885	2,249,000
Hull	268,706	836,000
The Clyde	106,542	435,000
Newcastle	264,000	1,165,000
Southampton	43,000	299,000
Bristol	108,851	217,000

In that list Bristol in 1850 is seventh, in 1817 it was fifth; and almost within memory, certainly in books of no remote antiquity, it was classed as the second port of the kingdom. That honour or that subordinate place now belongs to London itself, which standing high above Liverpool in 1817, has sunk below it in 1850, though London itself in the interval has nearly trebled its tonnage. In the same period Southampton has advanced even faster than Liverpool, it having increased almost sevenfold, while Liverpool has increased little more than fivefold. We may not expect, indeed, that this relative increase should continue, Southampton being little more than the passenger port for London—an offset from the metropolis; while Liverpool is the great port of export and import for the coal districts, and consequently for the bulk of the trade between the manufacturing districts of England and all the world. Adding Southampton to London, the tonnage of the two is not equal to that of Liverpool, and there is, therefore, no reason to suppose that Southampton, which can only increase as London increases, will go on increasing proportionately to Liverpool. As the geographical features of a country determine, on a great scale, whether its inhabitants shall be herdsmen, vinedressers, or seamen; so, on a small scale, the peculiarities of a district determine its productions and its progress. Hampshire and Middlesex are denied the possession of that mineral fuel which is found so advantageous in Lancashire and in its neighbourhood, and cannot make the same progress at present in population and wealth. Formerly, the reverse was the case. There was a time when Southampton was more important than Liverpool, and when the business and wealth of London surpassed those of all Lancashire; but now Liverpool, the port of the coal districts, surpasses London, and the administration of the Customs cannot do otherwise, to facilitate its enormous traffic, than grant it equal facilities with London.

Some other curious facts were stated by Mr Wilson, which place the various degrees of progress of different places in a strong light. "The total value of the exports of British manufactures in 1850 "was 71,300,000*l*, Of that sum the exports from London "amounted to 14,137,000*l*, whilst the exports from Liverpool "were no less than 34,891,000*l*; being more than double the ex- "ports from London, The exports from Hull in that year "amounted to 10,366,000*l*,—being within 4,000,000*l* of London. "The exports from Glasgow and the Clyde were 4,150,000*l*. "The exports from these four ports, taken together, amount "to 63,544,000*l*; leaving only a balance of 7,756,000*l* for "the whole of the remaining outports, about seventy-nine in "number, including 926,000*l* for Newcastle, 1,859,000*l* for South- "ampton, 366,000*l* for Leith, and 362,000*l* for Bristol.

The public will learn, with some astonishment, that nearly nine-tenths of our exports are shipped at four ports, and that little more than one-tenth is shipped from all the rest of the kingdom. Our foreign trade, therefore, is confined as it were to these four ports, and all the trade of the other ports is subsidiary to that, or to the consumption and convenience of the people who dwell about them.

The revenue collected at the different ports does not agree with their trade. In the following table we have an account of the revenue collected at the above ports, as well as of their tonnage and their exports:—

	Shipping. Tons.	Exports. £	Revenue. £
London	3,289,000	14,137,000	11,285,000
Liverpool	3,786,000	34,891,000	3,509,000
Hull	836,000	10,366,000	353,000
The Clyde	435,000	4,150,000	1,805,000
Newcastle	1,165,000	926,000	527,000
Southampton	299,000	1,859,000	91,000
Bristol	217,000	362,000	1,101,000

London, with 500,000 tons less shipping and 20,000,000*l* less exports than Liverpool, levies three times as much Customs revenue; and Bristol, with one-fourth of the shipping and one-thirtieth part of the exports of Hull, supplies three times as much revenue. On examining the causes of these differences, we perceive at once that the exports which employ a vast proportion of tonnage pay no duty, and that a very large porportion of the imports into Liverpool, such as cotton, wool, palm oil, furniture woods, &c., &c., being the raw materials of manufactures, in like manner pay no duties. Into Liverpool and Bristol respectively the following quantities of goods paying no duties were imported in 1852:—

Description of Goods.		Bristol.	Liverpool.
Guano	tons	1,987	22,339
Hemp	cwts	17,460	297,655
Hides		37,950	130,416
Logwood	tons	833	11,481
Madders	cwts	814	189,156
Mahogany	tons	80	12,583
Palm oil	cwts	55,903	387,637
Nitre, cubic and saltpetre		—	231,342
Wool, cotton		178	7,769,609
Wool, sheep and alpaca	lbs	—	16,326,972

On all these immensely greater quantities of commodities imported into Liverpool than Bristol no duties were collected, giving to the officers of the Customs in the different places very different tasks and different responsibilities. Comparing these articles with those which pay duties, the reason will be seen why Bristol, with only a sixteenth part of the shipping of Liverpool and less than one-fortieth of its exports, collects one-tenth as much revenue. The following is an account of some goods liable to duty imported into Bristol and Liverpool in 1852:—

Description of Goods.	Quantities Imported. Bristol.	Liverpool.	Receipts upon the quantities entered for home consumption (whether imported directly or removed from other ports). Bristol. £	Liverpool. £
Spirits galls	427,393	2,199,837	146,378	478,541
Sugar cwts	537,722	1,369,474	336,639	636,289
Tea lbs	45	13,913,402	111,772	750,945
Tobacco	1,683,014	16,431,040	275,417	977,378
Wine galls	208,149	559,907	65,762	142,999
Grain of all sorts qrs	124,869	1,023,606	6,243	51,180
Wheaten flour cwts	63,240	1,928,303	1,185	36,157

Thus, while Bristol imports hardly any cotton against 7,769,609 cwts imported into Liverpool, and no wool at all against 16,326,972 lbs imported into the latter, it imports nearly one-fifth as much spirits, nearly two-fifths as much wine, and considerably more than one-third as much sugar, all which articles pay heavy duties. It imports hardly any tea, but the deliveries of that article brought coastwise or by rail are very considerable, and the revenue collected on tea there is one-seventh as much as is collected at Liverpool. Bristol is the port of a densely-peopled and prosperous district, and the bulk of its commerce is in articles of consumption; while Liverpool is the port of the great manufacturing districts, and the bulk of its commerce consists in supplying them with raw materials and exporting their productions. Now these distinctive characters of the two ports, and of all other ports, determine the duties of the Custom-house officers at them; and the great changes which have taken place in them make it necessary to abolish the present system of classification for Custom-house purposes, and treat every port according to its own peculiarities. That implies new arrangements amongst the Custom-house officers, new ranks, and new schemes of promotion. Thus, in the most minute things as well as in the greatest, we find the natural growth of society determining even administrative problems.

THE SILK TRADE.

WE have not much information at present of the progress of smuggling on the Continent. The general control of the press prevents knowledge of the consequences of the commercial systems there adopted. If we could get at the information, we should probably find that the frontiers of the different States—as, for example, Saxony and Bohemia—are regularly traversed by bands of smugglers, who, either with the connivance of the *gensdarmes*, or in spite of them, carry on a brisk trade, no record of which ever appears in the statistical bureau either of Dresden or Vienna. Now and then we learn from a traveller that such bands are encountered; now and then we hear of gentlemen living on the frontiers who maintain a smuggler as part of their establishment, as an English gentleman maintains a gamekeeper, who is scarcely at the trouble of concealing the fact, and is rather proud of avowing that all the coffee and sugar, and silks and cotttons, he consumes pay no duties. Every case of detected smuggling or paltry adulteration found out in England is known here and abroad, and, probably, we pass in the minds of those on the Continent, who are ignorant of what is happening around them, for a very demoralised people. Formerly, that is between 1827 and 1843, as we are reminded by a memoir on the silk trade read by Mr John Chadwick before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the 14th inst., half the silk goods exported from France were smuggled into England and never entered at our Custom-house. The frightful demoralisation which smuggling then caused is well remembered, and all that evil fell away at once with the abolition of the most considerable protective duties. Some are yet continued. They will not be wholly swept away by the present

Budget. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, sensible of the many evils which result from such legislation, resolved, on the day mentioned above, at the instance of silk manufacturers, to petition the Government to remove all protective duties on silk goods. They are not afraid of competition. On the contrary, Mr Chadwick says:—"The Manchester silk manufacturers, with "rare exceptions, are fearless of foreign competition, and have "declared by their memorial that they are 'capable of taking a "'higher position in the race of competition, unfettered by pro-"'tection, than they had hitherto attained under its fostering "'care.' My own decided conviction is, that we have every-"thing to gain, and nothing to fear, from free competition. We "are quite prepared for it, and though France may surpass us in "the production of some classes of goods, we surpass her in "the production of a very large proportion of the goods "manufactured in this country; and with free admission for "our goods into France we could successfully compete with "her, even on her own ground." Now, when our manufacturers thus come forward to disclaim all protection, to repudiate it as injurious, to call on the Government to withdraw it as casting a stigma on them—when they thrive in proportion as it is withdrawn—when the country gets rid of great heaps of crimes by abolishing protective duties—when the abolition opens new and large fields to enterprise, and gives a wonderful impetus to the national progress,—it is impossible that such facts should be without influence on the feeble, struggling manufacturers of the Continent. It is impossible, too, that they should be without effect on the Continental Governments, obliged to waste vast resources and levy taxes, exciting corresponding discontent, in order to prevent smuggling, which they cannot after all prevent; and impossible that such facts should not hasten the release of industry abroad from the injurious trammels of protective fiscal legislation. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce—influenced, we presume, by Mr Chadwick's excellent memoir—are promoting, by petitioning against all protective duties on their own productions, and by showing how injurious they have been through a long period to our silk manufacturers, the progress of Free Trade abroad. However unwilling some Governments may be to entertain it, they will be quite unable to resist the influence of facts; and the great success which has attended our modern legislation must speedily make Free Trade the rule amongst all the nations of Europe.

CHINA.

"The most important item," we are told, "in the present news "from India is the statement that the Emperor of China has "legalised the importation of opium in his vast dominions, and "that henceforward a moderate Customs duty will be charged "on its admission. The motive for this great change in the "Chinese policy is the acquisition of revenue to enable the "reigning dynasty to support itself on the throne by the suppression of the formidable rebellion which is now successfully "rolling forward from the Canton provinces towards Pekin." We are not acquainted with either the origin or the object of this rebellion which is leading to this great fiscal change. It would seem, however, to have grown out of some long-continued bad usages and oppression; for the young Emperor, in an appeal he has made to the whole nation, declares that

> Early and late we burn with anxiety, and hope to relieve the people from their distress; for every day that our people do not enjoy peace so long are we troubled in mind.
>
> Before this, in consequence of the disturbances caused by these thieves, our orders were repeatedly given to the above-named Viceroys and Governors to make inquiry and report to us, requesting compassion to be shown to the people in the remitting and deferring the payment of taxes; now, when Yo-chow has been lost, and the trouble has extended to Woo-chang and Hanyang, our solicitude and anxiety for the south has increased. If we allow the officers in charge of those provinces to levy the usual taxes, how will the poor people be able to bear it?
>
> Let the aforesaid Viceroys and Governors make earnest and thorough inquiry as to the districts ravaged by the thieves, requesting our grace to be thus extended to them in the remission of their taxes. In other places where the taxes should be levied, let the most strict examination be made in every district that no more than the old amount be exacted, and no extortion whatever be tolerated: thus, perhaps, will my people, in a period of general hardship and distress, be exempted from the evil of being pursued and worried by the tax-gatherer.

In these circumstances there is a proof of the people being generally harassed by taxation, and, consequently, generally discontented. The rebellion, accordingly, does not appear to be a quarrel between dynasties or even races, but rather a social change or convulsion, such as have of late afflicted Europe. There is, indeed, a pretender, or perhaps more than one, but he gathers the people about him as he proceeds, and becomes formidable in proportion as he can relieve the population from the dread of the Emperor and his officers. The resistance to authority, or rebellion, has now been in existence more than two years, and it has become gradually more and more formidable. According to the latest accounts the rebels had mastered Nankin and threatened Shanghai. They had defeated the Commander-in-Chief, Seu Kwyng-Tsin, who had been sent against them at the head of all the forces that could be mustered. The militia had been called out, and all the resources of the Government put into requisition. The Emperor, however, seems to have no notion of fighting himself for his crown, but entrusts his defence to his viceroys, governors, and mandarins, and dictates his edicts and epistles from his palace. He and his officers rely, like other emperors and ministers, on old and dead forms to put down this new growth of society. It is singular to find similar commotions at the same time in Asia and Europe, caused, too, by the population feeling the hand of the Government too heavy for their well-being; and it is singular to find similar remissions of taxation, or promises of remission, and similar removals of fiscal impediments to the free expansion of society adopted, to give relief and procure for Government the renewed confidence of the people.

Nor is it less singular to find several other Powers at once interested in the fate of China. Our own interest in it, connected as we are with it by an immense trade, and with a portion of its population now spread over several of our colonies, cannot be doubted. The Americans have almost an equal interest in it, and they are about to send a powerful fleet into the Chinese seas. Russia is a neighbour in constant communication with China, and has sent a powerful land force to watch the progress of the present rebellion. All Europe is almost as speedily and well informed of what is going on in China as of what is going on in Russia. The decree of the Emperor above referred to is dated January 5th, and in a few weeks, therefore, we are now informed of events, intelligence of which, in Marco Polo's time, would have taken more than half a century to penetrate into Europe. The great change which such circumstances indicate in the condition of society, and the greater changes which are to come, are somewhat startling. Our Government in India is dependent for revenue on the sale of opium in China, as the people of England are dependent for their breakfasts and their evening meals on the produce of that empire; and thus both our domestic lives and our political greatness as a nation are now closely linked with an empire, and threatened by its commotion, which two centuries ago was only known to scholars and students amongst us as a distant wonder. What may be the result of the rebellion on the political organisation of China we cannot pretend to guess; but it can hardly fail, by breaking up still more old usages and old prejudices, to extend that trade and that social intercourse which are already uniting China with the civilised world—which is giving a common interest to all nations and preparing for them a common fate.

THE VALLEYS OF THE PLATE AND THE AMAZON.

By the last mail from the Rio Plata, it is stated a "few vessels "from this (Buenos Ayres), and still more, we believe, from "Monte Video, have gone up the Parana and the Uruguay to "push their fortunes." This seems rather an unimportant announcement, but it becomes of great significancy when connected with another announcement which appeared in our journal a fortnight ago. In our "Commercial Epitome" it was then stated, that "by a decree of the President of the Bolivian Republic, dated the "27th of January, the rivers of that State flowing into the Amazon "and Plate are declared to be free to the navigation of all nations." Several ports and places on the Bolivian rivers communicating with these two great streams were declared to be free ports, and thus Bolivia had previously invited the ascent of these vessels that left Buenos Ayres and Monte Video in the latter end of February and the early part of March into her waters. The mouths of the river Plate, of the Parana, and of the Uruguay had previously been declared open and free for ships of all countries, and these voyages are the consequences. None of the various States of South America have any shipping of their own. Nature, by forming the coasts of South America comparatively straight and rigid, without bays, sinuosities, and harbours, seems almost to have denied shipping to that part of the continent: its productions can only be sent abroad, and its magnificent rivers navigated, by the seamen and shipping of North America and of Europe. It is to them, therefore, that all the valleys of the Plate, the Parana, and the Uruguay are now opened; and the country being already dotted with the farms and the factories of Europeans, those extensive regions will now be effectually useful to the trade and the emigration of the northern hemisphere.

The Bolivian decree extends also to the tributaries of the Amazon. That State is spread over the declivities of the highest region of the continent, and the water from it running north and south into the Atlantic, the rain which falls on spots within a few paces of each other, reaches the ocean at points thirty-six degrees apart. Bolivia, therefore, would be but half served, and the commerce of that part of America remain more than half stifled, were the navigation of the Amazon not to be opened like that of the Plate. Brazil, occupying its chief mouth and the greater part of its course, now throws no obstacle in the way of its traffic. Brazil is a great trading country, and Para, one of its towns at the mouth of the Amazon, with a population of from 15,000 to 20,000, already maintains between it and Rio a steam communication. The exports from Para in 1850 were very considerable, including spices, sarsaparilla, tapioca, rice, balsam, copaiva, cotton, sugar, hides, india rubber, &c. Para is the great port of export, besides Rio, for this last important and useful article, and from it in 1850 no less than 240,000 pairs of india-rubber shoes were exported.

Growing into extensive and varied use, with a rapidity almost

unexampled, india rubber—known a few years ago only for its virtue of rubbing pencil marks out of paper—is now an important article of commerce. In all forms and shapes, it protects us from the inclemencies of every season; it is made "into pontoons for "carrying armies across rivers, and into camels for lifting ships over "shoals;" into playthings for children, and water beds for invalids; it is an element in the finest and most durable varnish, and in compact masses it receives and quietly and easily carries off the otherwise terrific and destructive shocks of railway carriages. The single article of india rubber, so manifold are now its uses—though it be not yet enumerated in our tables of imports, being free—obtained in great abundance from the valley of the Amazon, will suffice to make Para a port of immense traffic. The mouth of that river and its tributaries, offering, it is said, "an inland navigation up "and down of not less than 70,000 miles," like the mouth and the tributaries of the Plate, are now actually open to the growing enterprise and the dispersing people of the old civilised communities of the world, still hampered, vexed, and harassed by the perpetuated ignorance and restrictions of the past.

Our attention is called to this subject by a project proposed by Lieut. Maury—a gentleman deservedly and honourably mentioned in the House of Lords on Tuesday—for establishing a regular communication by steam between some southern port of the United States—Norfolk, Charleston, or Savannah—and Para, and from Para to Rio.* This project was suggested before the Bolivian decree was passed, and that decree must hasten its accomplishment. Now that the trade between the States and South America is rapidly extending, and must extend more rapidly every day, there can be no doubt that a line of steamers will be established. It is calculated that it will require from 10 to 12 days to reach Para from Charleston, and, as Charleston may be reached from London in about as many days, it will be practical, we apprehend, ere long, to travel from England to the mouth of the Amazon with certainty and ease in 25 days, and to Rio in about 32. The mouth of the Amazon is, as our readers know, on the equator, and it flows almost directly east and west throughout its long course, not diverging 5 deg. from the centre of the globe. But its tributaries, north and south, and the chief stream have many of their sources in regions of perpetual snow, and between them and the mouth there is almost every variety of climate, and almost every variety of vegetable production. The alluvial plains it waters are more vast and more fertile than the plains of the Plate or the valleys of the Mississippi.

Such a country, though tempting men by richer and more magnificent rewards for industry than the most productive gold mines, may not be exactly suitable to European constitutions; but the descendants of Europeans, habituated to tropical climates in the West India Islands and in Guiana, and to climates almost tropical in the Southern States of the Union, may be destined to people that great and fertile country, and spread from the mouths of the Amazon to the summits nearly of the Andes a European civilisation adapted to tropical climates. Such seems the hope of Lieut. Maury, who—feeling very deeply all the evils of the continuance of slavery and of the superabundance of slaves, without adequate and profitable employment for them in the old States of the Union, and dreading the approach of a period when the two races will join in a death-struggle for freedom or mastery—proposes his line of steamers as the beginning of a great system of emigration of the black population from the States, under the guidance of the whites, and still remaining in a gentler kind of servitude, to the valley of the Amazon. His project is ably supported by numerous facts and arguments. We, however, only mention it, without giving any opinion as to its feasibility. It may or it may not lead to the settlement or the postponement of that great question, the abolition of negro slavery, which now agitates the Western World; but it can hardly be doubted, now that the two great rivers of South America are opened to the enterprise of the European races, who seem no longer to have any strong attachment to their native home, and are actively seeking in all parts of the globe for wealth and enjoyment, that the immense valleys they water will, ere long, become alive with great multitudes of the family of man. They can hardly be called perfect solitudes now. They are already prepared to receive millions of people, and become the homes of a population larger than ever dwelt in the whole of what we call crowded Europe.

On the farther side of that continent, too, we see European civilisation rapidly extending, by interchange from California to Australia, and from Australia to California, and embracing all the vast archipelago that lies between them. In all directions it is travelling and spreading, and only Japan has escaped, even if it have, from its influence. India feels it throughout its diversified regions, and China has become almost a member of the European commonwealth. The offspring will far exceed the parent, and of the civilisation that we call European, Europe itself will speedily, apparently, form only a small part. Its population is fast outgrowing, or fast escaping, from the institutions of the past; and if they be not made to conform to the new life of society, they, not society, will pass away with injury and shame. The prospect now opened, and continually enlarging, of a more rapid increase and diffusion of population and civilisation than was ever before witnessed, makes the attempts of a few continental politicians to determine what shall be the future state of mankind perfectly contemptible. While they are planning—some their police and trade restrictive systems, and others their revolutions and rebellions—a new life is growing and spreading, which, utterly regardless of them and theirs, carries away society to the valleys of America and the shores and islands of the Pacific. Instead of peaceful, industrious man being dependent on them, an ever new world is offered to his labours, and there is no end seen to his enterprise, his profit, and his enjoyments. Clearly it is the men of business, the men who plan and execute new industrial enterprises, the men who speculate and trade, who invent or work out inventions—and not insurrectionists on the one hand, nor despots with their police on the other—who are the great agents and instruments for continually developing a new form for society, and imparting to it a new and improved life.

* See De Bow's "Industrial Resources of the Southern and Western States," published at New Orleans in 1852, and sold here by Trubner, Paternoster row—a book of three volumes, but full of good and useful matter, though tinged with the peculiar opinions and prejudices of the South.

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

(From the N. O. Picayune.)

We have before us a copy of Mr P. A. Champomier's excellent "Statement of the Sugar Crop made in Louisiana in the year 1852-3." This work, which is made up at the cost of unremitting labour and continued travel in the sugar producing parishes of our State, gives a most exact and perfect picture of our great productive industry, and is probably more minute in its detail than any similar work published in any country. The introductory remarks of Mr Champomier show that in cane, as well as in cotton, corn, and other agricultural products, the last season was one of the most favourable ever known in Louisiana. He says:—

"Among the other peculiarities of this last season it may be worth noting that some of our planters, after having finished their sugar making and the planting of their cane for the next crop, found themselves with a surplus of seed cane on hand, and some of them have made sugar from cane that had been over three months in the mats. Some fed their hogs with what they had remaining; others gave it to any neighbour wanting it; finally, some had to burn it to get it out of their way."

In consequence of a favourable season and the advanced maturity of the cane, sugar making was commenced earlier last fall than in any previous year, and as the juice was exceedingly rich, weighing from nine to ten and a half degrees, the yield was large per acre, and the sugar of excellent quality. Mr Champomier states the total product of the State to be:—

	hhds
Brown sugar, made by the old process	275,671
Refined, clarified, &c., including cistern	46,263
Total	321,934

Which, at an approximate estimate of 1,125 pounds net per hogshead, gives 366,129,000 pounds. Of this quantity, 32,480 hogsheads, being the product of fifty-one plantations, were made by the various new processes and vacuum principles, the balance of the crop being worked by the usual process of open kettles.

"The yield of molasses has been somewhat less than that of last year on many plantations; though, on the other hand, others have produced large quantities of the article; so that, on a general average, it may be estimated at seventy gallons per thousand pounds of sugar, or 25,700,000 gallons on the entire crop."

The number of sugar houses in the State is 1,481, of which 943 use steam and 538 horse power.

Mr Champomier states the product of sugar in Texas, this last season, to have been 11,023 hogsheads, of somewhat lighter weight than our Louisiana hogsheads, averaging one thousand pounds each. In regard to the sugar culture in our sister State, he says:—

"The crop of Texas I do not understand as well as that of Louisiana, and cannot therefore speak very knowingly, but my information emanates from such a source as makes me confident the statement given is as nearly correct as can be under the circumstances. The actual crop ought not to be considered to average more than one thousand pounds per hogshead. We are informed that about four more estates in that State will produce for the next crop, besides a few more on the Trinity river, in Liberty county, which produced very little this crop, having lost most of their cane by frost last year."

While we contemplate with pleasure this bountiful yield of the soil, it is also a satisfaction to reflect that the prices obtained for the product this season have been remunerative. The growing wealth and extended prosperity of the country have sustained our markets until within a very short period, when prices have given way somewhat under the pressure of the abundant supply. The greater part of the crop had passed previous to this decline into the hands of the intermediate agents between the producer and consumer, so that our planting interest has reaped its full reward. The abundance of money now enables the present holders to wait the demand naturally consequent to the growing wants of the community, and there is little reason to suppose the year's business will be an unprofitable one to the n.

In regard to the coming crop, Mr Champomier has the following remarks:—

"As for the coming crop, its result is, of course, in the future, but we may remark that as far as the season has gone everything looks well for the planters. Each and every one of them has made a good planting, such as has never been made before in this State; and besides this, the ratoons must be good, for the winter and spring thus far have been of the most favourable character. Thus far, therefore the prospects for a fine crop may be said to be good, and considerin

the extent of the planting, and the rattoons of the first year being good (for there are hardly any other than first year), should the coming season be as favourable as the last, the crop cannot fail to be very large."

Up to the present time the season has proved very propitious, and there is good reason to suppose that the coming season will give yet still stronger evidence of the great capacity of our State in the production of sugar.

Agriculture.

MINOR FARM PRODUCE—POULTRY.

Amongst the minor products of the farm, none are more profitable, either for sale or domestic use, than poultry—fowls in particular. This arises from the fact that they live very much on insects and seeds which are of no other use, but rather the contrary, and besides, they pick up stray and offal grain, which is necessarily scattered about in various operations of husbandry. And most farmers consider that the supplies of food thus obtained by poultry form pretty nearly the measure of the quantity of that sort of stock it is profitable to keep. They are apt to grumble and give grudgingly any saleable grain to the poultry. The natural and ordinary consequences of such management are, that the poultry yard is overstocked, and small and inferior fowls are the result. Mr Bailey, the well-known London poulterer, was once asked why his fowls stood at such high prices, while the inquirer, a Cornish man, could in Cornwall obtain three or four for the price Mr Bailey charged for one? The answer was, that the well-fed bird, fit for the London market was really worth as much as three or four half-fed Cornish fowls. And there is no question that a large stock of poultry, regularly fed and carefully attended to, would form a more profitable branch of husbandry than most modern farmers believe to be possible. Here, as in so many other departments of rural economy, we trace the ideas arising from former high prices and past expectations of high prices for grain. Corn is assumed to be grown for sale only, and until recently has been deemed too valuable to be bestowed on live stock, and especially on poultry. As far as relates to the larger kinds of stock—cattle, sheep, and pigs—that fallacious notion is being corrected; and the time is not far distant when, on most farms, the poultry will be thought worthy of better and more regular feeding.

Besides, a new era has lately commenced in the history of our domestic poultry by the introduction of that fine breed commonly known as Cochin China fowls, but which are really from Shanghae, in the north of China. These fowls have become quite the rage, and poultry shows are everywhere added to our greater exhibitions of cattle and sheep, while many displays of poultry exhibited for prizes take place without any adventitious aid. Whoever has gone to the Baker Street Show of the Smithfield Club Show at Christmas may have remarked the immense attraction of the fat pigs, and a little mixing with the eager crowd will soon disclose the fact that such attraction is caused by the high degree of personal interest so many persons take in pig stock, from the power of keeping pigs falling within the means of very numerous classes. Now this applies with greatly increased force to poultry shows, for who in these days of railway facilities—or even who of the inhabitants of towns—cannot keep half-a-dozen fowls? And with that number both eggs and chickens may be produced in great abundance.

We have now before us the first number of a very handsomely got up periodical, called the "Poultry Book," by the Rev. W. Wingfield and G. W. Johnson, Esq., which is embellished by well-coloured representations of celebrated prize birds. This work is to be published monthly; the present and the May number being devoted to the Cochin China, or Shanghae breed. These birds are said to be "the most domestic and amiable race of all the varieties of poultry. They are exceeded by none in attachment to their own house and yard, from which they never wander far, even when their liberty is unrestricted; and in gentleness they are unequalled. Both sexes will soon have sufficient confidence to feed out of the hand of any one with whom they are acquainted; and the hens will allow their chickens to be taken from beneath them with little resistance beyond a remonstrant chuck. No others seem so willingly to set about making themselves comfortable, even under adverse circumstances. In a confined space all other varieties show their sense of the restraint by irritated movements and sedulous research for an outlet; whilst the Shanghaes will quietly repair to some corner, and either by their repose or preening occupation give evidence that they mean to make all things as pleasant as possible." Yet they are not deficient in spirit; and the quiet temper above described forms one of the most valuable qualities any domestic animals can possess. It is a characteristic of the Shorthorn cattle, the Leicester and Cotswold sheep, and all our best breeds of pigs. This work contains full details of the varieties and subvarieties of the Shanghaes, the best method of management, and estimates of their value as profitable stock. Amongst their merits is early maturity. Thus, when well managed, the male chickens at four months old will weigh 4½ lbs, and the pullets 3½ lbs, dead weight when plucked and trussed; the value at 10d per lb is of the male, 3s 9d; of the pullet, 3s 4d; the cost of each being 2d per week would leave a profit of 1s 1d on the one and 8d on the other, or 1s 9d per couple. From this gross profit must be deducted the interest on capital employed in the original purchase of the stock and its management, against which, however, the feathers—in the Shanghae of considerable value—must be set.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(From Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co.'s Circular.)

London, April 23, 1853.

The sugar market has been unable to sustain itself during the last fortnight, for although the large quantities in bags brought forward have received very fair support from the importers, yet the reluctance of the buyers to keep pace with the supplies pressed upon them has caused an average decline in prices of from 2s to 3s per cwt up to the present time. The most observable depreciation is in the value of brown and yellow Madras, which are quite 3s per cwt lower; upon the low brown and grey refining qualities of Mauritius and Penang, 2s per cwt; and on all other descriptions, including white Benares, the fall must be quoted at from 1s 6d to 2s per cwt. The aggregate stocks of sugar here are now about 8,000 tons only below this time of last year, although the importation is in excess, and the deliveries, while for home use they are nearly equal, are in the total nearly 5,000 tons short of the same period in 1852.

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Circular.)

London, April 22, 1853.

The colonial markets have been much depressed, and prices considerably lower have been established. Coffee has been very dull during the month, and occasionally business has been almost suspended. Native Ceylon declined 1s per cwt, and is flat, and for plantation kinds sales have been made at terms in favour of the buyers. Foreign is 1s to 2s per cwt lower. For rice there has been very slight inquiry; prices have receded 6d to 9d per cwt, and the market at the reduction is heavy. A better inquiry arose for saltpetre early in the month, but this gradually subsided, and large quantities being offered, rates have fallen fully 1s per cwt for low qualities, while the fine sorts are unsaleable at 6d per cwt decline. For spice there has been a very good demand, and all brought forward has been disposed of, and at an advance in some instances. The quarterly sales of cinnamon are fixed for the 25th instant, and only 1,060 bales Ceylon have been declared. The indigo market has been firm. The next quarterly sales are advertised to commence on the 10th proximo, and the declarations at present amount to 13,610 chests. There has been a good demand for silk, and large parcels have changed hands at an advance of 6d per lb, and deliveries still continue satisfactory.

(From Messrs R. and W. Moffatt's Circular.)

London, April 22, 1853.

We have to report a good business throughout the month, but more particularly during the last fortnight, and prices are enhanced for most descriptions of tea. Common congous show an advance of ¼d per lb, and transactions have occurred in them to some extent, chiefly on speculative account, but with some to the trade. Blackish leaf and pekoe kinds are in good demand, and importers ask higher rates, which have been, in some instances, acceded to. Fine souchongs are still in demand. In scented teas more business has been done at slightly higher quotations. Ning Yongs and Oolongs have met a good market. In flowery pekoes but little has been done.

Green teas have been in good demand for sorts of good and fine quality, and for hysons and young hysons higher prices have been asked and paid, say 1d to 2d per lb. Canton greens, of good quality, have sold well, but the common sorts are more plentiful.

Two series of auctions have occurred, viz., on the 5th inst., when 13,600 packages were offered and 7,500 packages sold, passing quietly at previous rates; and on the 20th inst, when 13,500 passed and 7,500 sold; green teas realising full prices, especially young hysons of good and fine quality, which we quote 1d to 2d per lb dearer. Some scented capers of very low quality sold at 8d to 8¼d per lb.

The overland mail arrived on the 2nd and 15th instant, with advices from China to the 10th and 25th February.

The import of the month has been large. The deliveries are small.

The proposition to alter the duty, as declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 18th inst., has caused a firm tone to prevail, and business has occurred at slightly advanced prices. The result of the debate upon the Budget is looked forward to with anxiety.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, April 22, 1853.

The course of business in this market throughout the past month has been characterised by much steadiness. Few fluctuations have taken place in prices, and these only to a trifling extent, the tendency being upwards. Our export demand has fallen short of an average; but when coupled with that from the home trade, it will be found that the aggregate transactions have been on a scale commensurate with the production—this is evidenced by the continued lightness of stocks. For India the operations of the month have been only to a very limited extent, and for China much under an average—less than in any corresponding period during the preceding 12 months.

(From Messrs Pothonier and Co.'s Circular)

Alexandria, April 18, 1853.

"In the interval since the departure of the last steamer, our market has been but slightly characterised by activity. The stock of grain on hand, consisting of from 200,000 to 250,000 ardebs, are in the hands of but few holders, who evince but little disposition to sell at present prices. 10,000 ardebs Government Saidi beans were disposed of this

day at 43¾ to 44, equivalent to 16s 8d per quarter f.o.b. Some sales of Saidi wheat have taken place at 65 piasters tariff, 25s 3d f.o.b. For delivery of wheat in December, 20,000 ardebs have changed hands at 57 piastres. In cotton there has been much greater animation, and an advance has been established of half a dollar to a dollar on finest qualities per cantar for Liverpool. Flax continues in favour, and the finer qualities are slightly enhanced in value.

(*From Messrs Thos. Booker and Co.'s Circular,*)

Galatz, April 7, 1853.

The demand for wheat and Indian corn that has sprung up during the past fortnight, owing to the very large fleet of vessels that have arrived, has all but cleared the market of good shipping qualities, and the subjoined quotations are at the moment almost nominal. Further supplies, however, will be shortly coming forward.

	s d		s d	
Wheat—Galatz	24 6	to	25 6	
— Ibrail	23 6		24 6	
Indian corn—Galatz old	18 0		18 6	
— — new	14 6		15 0	supplies thus far limited.
— Ibrail old	16 0		16-6	
— — new	13 6		14 0	— —

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, April 27, 1853.

In the absence of any political matters of interest at home, public attention is almost exclusively engrossed by railway schemes and industrial undertakings. The Government is intent on the completion of the French railway network. It is occupied with new lines, which will be granted to existing lines, and endeavours to effect amalgamations between the existing companies. The *Moniteur* has published the decree for the concession of the Grand Central Railway. This line comprises in all 915 kilometres: 288 kilometres will be executed by the company without the aid or guarantee of the State, and 627 kilometres will be constructed by the Government according to the law of 1842. The company will begin the works immediately for the sections which are to be done at its expense—that is, the section from Clermont to Lempdes, 169 kilometres; the line from Montauban to the Lot river, with a branch to Marcellac, 155 kilometres; and the line from Coutras to Perigueux, 74 kilometres.

The grant of the sections which must be constructed by the State is not definitive, as it must be submitted to legislative approbation within a period of five years. It comprises the following sections:—From Clermont Ferrand to Montauban, 156 kilometres; from St Etienne to Montauban and Perigueux, and from Limoges to Agen, 223 kilometres. The cost of the line at the expense of the State is valued at from 60 to 70 millions of francs; it would amount to more than 200 millions if it were executed according to the old regulations of curves and gradients. But the Government will adopt the new system of short curves and steep gradients; and the company will be allowed to use the patented articulated trains which have been used on the Sceaux Railway, and it will have powerful engines which may easily surmount steep ascents. Thus it will turn round the high mountains of Auvergne, instead of undertaking heavy works and making numerous tunnels.

Several other concessions of railways are soon to be granted to newly-formed or to existing companies.

The Paris and Strasburg Railway Company is, according to its present treaty with the State, to share its profits with the State when its dividends and interests exceed 8 per cent. after eight years of working. It apprehends also several competing lines, and they have demanded a series of new concessions, and at the same time a modification of the condition of sharing with the State. It demands the concession of a line from Vincennes (near Paris) to Troyes, and from Troyes to Befort and Mulhouse, and at the same time it purchases the Montereau and Troyes Railway, and the Blesme and Gray line. M. Pereire, the able director of the St Germans and the Northern Railway Companies, would also become one of the directors of the Strasburg Company. The new line from Vincennes to Troyes, Chaumont, Befort, and Mulhouse, would be parallel to the existing one from Paris to Strasburg; but the Paris and Strasburg Company would thus prevent this competing line from being conceded to another company.

This scheme has annoyed the Paris and Lyons Railway Company, as the Montereau and Troyes would belong to the Strasburg Railway group, and they have also prepared another group which would increase its importance.

A company, formed by M. Bartholony, General Dufour, and MM. Paccard and Co., have signed with the French Government a treaty for the establishment of a railway from Geneva to Lyons, with a branch to Bourg and Macon. The directors of the Paris and Lyons Railway are negotiating with that company to buy back their concession. They would also purchase the Dijon and Besançon Railway, and demand from the Government the extension from Besançon to Mulhouse; and at the same time they are preparing a treaty with the Orleans Railway for the establishment of a junction line from Jorgny or Montbard (on the Lyons line) to Nevers (on the Orleans Railway). If this series of lines be conceded to the Lyons Railway Company, the goods which are directed from Switzerland to Havre for the United States would go directly through Macon, Jorgny, Nevers, and by the sections of the Orleans line to Nantes.

The mania for railway speculation is raging to such a degree, that more than twenty demands of new lines have been made to the Government. Every town which has not its railway line sends a deputation to Paris to demand a branch in its favour, and the Emperor is obliged to refuse most of the audiences which are demanded for such purposes. France remained long in arrear of other nations in railway undertakings; but I apprehend it now undertakes too much at a time. So many works could never be completed, if foreigners were not disposed to make investments in French railway shares.

The *Moniteur* announced three days ago that the transatlantic steamer lines were adjourned, as the companies required too large a subvention, and as it was desirable to watch the new discoveries which have been made for steam vessels.

The following are the variations of our securities from April 21st to 27th:—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents improved from	80 10	to	80 50	and left off at	80 40
The 4½ per Cents	103 30	—	103 50	—	103 50
Bank Shares	2730 0	—	2735 0	—	2730 0
The Northern Shares	912 50	—	920 0	—	915 0
Strasburg	855 0	—	890 0	—	880 0
Orleans	1042 50	—	1055 0	—	1053 75
Rouen	1130 0	—	1152 50	—	1152 50
Havre	535 0	—	540 0	—	538 75
Avignon	811 25	—	820 0	—	817 50
Dijon	585 0	—	592 50	—	585 50

Half-past Four.—There was to-day some buoyancy in all the French securities, and chiefly in the railway shares. The Three per Cents. varied from 80f 50c to 80f 60c; the Four-and-a-Half from 103f 50c to 103f 20c; the Bank shares were at 2,720f; the Northern shares from 917f 50c to 920f; Strasburg from 885f to 890f; Lyons from 950f to 957f 50c; Orleans from 1,050f to 1,060f; Rouen from 1,162f 50c to 1,160f; Avignon from 825f to 835f; Havre from 535f to 540f

Imperial Parliament.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

House of Lords.—*Friday:* Clergy Reserves Bill read a second time. *Monday:* Conversation on Turkish affairs—Clergy Reserves Bill passed committee. *Tuesday:* Conversations. *Thursday:* Clergy Reserves Bill passed.

House of Commons.—*Friday:* South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill passed committee. *Monday:* Debate on the Budget—adjourned. *Tuesday:* Motion for Committee on Education in Ireland negatived. *Wednesday:* Supplementary debate on the South Sea Annuities Commutation Bill. *Thursday:* Debate on the Budget continued and again adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 22.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Duke of Newcastle on moving the second reading of the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill, gave a sketch of the origin of those reserves, and of their history down to the arrangement of the year 1840. The alteration in that arrangement now proposed by the Government was neither secularisation nor spoliation of Church property, as had been affirmed by some, but an act of justice to the Canadian colonists, its object being simply to hand over the decision on this question to those to whom it rightfully belonged.

The Bishop of Exeter warmly opposed the measure, and stigmatised the opinion expressed by Sir W. Molesworth in the lower house as a monstrous doctrine, which ought to have been repudiated on the spot by his colleagues. It was the duty of every State to sustain religion by endowments, without which it could not be effectually maintained. If their lordships passed this bill, they would be guilty of an act of sacrilege, and thereby provoke the judgment of God. The right rev. prelate concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord Lyttleton supported the bill on the ground that it rested with the Canadian Legislature to provide for the religious endowments of the colony.

Lord St Leonards, in a speech of considerable length, opposed the measure as a monstrous spoliation of the rights of the Established Church in Canada, which he believed to be an object of envy to the sectarians and Roman Catholics in that colony, who had combined for the purpose of spoliation.

After speeches from Lord Derby and Lord Grey, the Bishop of Exeter's amendment was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a second time.

Monday, April 25.

The Marquis of Clanricarde called the attention of the house to the anxiety which prevailed respecting Turkish affairs, and, after specifying the facts which had transpired with regard to the missions of Count Leiningen and Prince Menschikoff, wished to know whether it was in Lord Clarendon's power to lay before the house any further information on the subject.

The Earl of Clarendon replied that as negotiations on the Turkish question were still pending, it was not in his power to produce all the information required. He could, however, assure the house that the Government were entirely convinced of the necessity of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The danger of dismemberment arose quite as much from internal as from external causes in Turkey, and the importance of the missions both of Count Leiningen and Prince Menschikoff had been greatly exaggerated. Though alarming accounts had been recently circulated with respect to disturbances at Constantinople, he believed them to be without foundation; for a telegraphic despatch had been received from Lord Stratford, dated the 14th inst., according to which everything was quiet at Constantinople. In conclusion he would add that he saw no reason to expect any disturbance of the peace of Europe, nor any interruption of the unanimity which prevailed between the great Powers on the Turkish question.

After some observations from Lord Beaumont, to which Lord Clarendon replied, the matter dropped.

The house then went into committee on the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill, when a long and warm debate arose on the amendment proposed by Lord Derby to the first clause; the effect of that amendment being to preserve to the Established Church in Canada all the proceeds of the revenues guaranteed to it, and already appropriated under the acts of 1827 and 1840, but to give the Colonial Legislature free power to deal with any portion of the Clergy Reserves which was not already so appropriated and allotted.

In this discussion the Earl of Derby, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Wicklow, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Desart, the Bishop of St Davids, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Grey, Lord St Leonards, and the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter took part. Upon a division the amendment of Lord Derby was rejected by a majority of 40, the numbers being content 77, non-content 117. The bill accordingly passed through committee, and their lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, April 26.

In reply to Lord Wharncliffe, Viscount Canning stated that Her Majesty's Ministers had determined to avail themselves of an opportunity, arising out of the failure of the Australian Steam-packet Company, to offer for general competition the carriage of mails to and from Australia. The Government, however, would not enter into any contract for a lengthened period.

Lord Wrottesley called the attention of the house to a correspondence between the United States Government, Her Majesty's Government, and the Royal Society, in reference to a comprehensive scheme for improving the art of navigation, in which the United States Government have requested the co-operation of that of Great Britain.

Earl Granville, Lord Colchester, and Lord Monteagle took part in a discussion upon the subject.

Their lordships adjourned at an early hour.

Thursday, April 28.

The Canada Clergy Reserves Bill was read a third time and passed, after some opposition from the Earl of Wicklow.

Earl Grey asked what arrangements had been made with regard to the ultimate destination of the convicts now in the penal establishments of Portland, Dartmoor, Gibraltar, and Bermuda, since it was understood that transportation to Australia, except in very rare instances, was to cease?

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that the question was surrounded with great difficulties, but that it was now under the consideration of the Home Secretary, who, he hoped, would shortly propose a scheme to meet the case.

Lord Campbell expressed dismay at hearing that transportation, as a punishment, was to cease, and suggested the Falkland Islands as a proper place for the deportation of criminals.

After some further discussion the matter dropped.

Their lordships then adjourned.

Friday, April 29.

The Crystal Palace Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of Aberdeen rose to move the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. The subject, he said, had been already so fully discussed as to render it impossible to place it before their lordships in a new point of view. He would, however, advert to the position in which the bill now stood. Two years ago, when it was before the house, he gave his vote against the measure. His (the Earl of Aberdeen's) opinion had since changed about a year ago, at which time he communicated the circumstance to the noble Duke behind him (Newcastle) and a right hon friend (Mr Gladstone) in the other house. He made this explanation lest it should be supposed that late ministerial events had anything to do with his change of sentiments. He regarded the exclusion of the Jews from civil privileges as a remnant of the spirit of persecution which prevailed in former times throughout Christendom.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 22.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Sir F. Kelly went on to say that the proposed debt commutation plan made a large and substantial addition to the national debt, under circumstances which led to a reasonable apprehension that the principle would be applied to the whole debt, unless Mr Gladstone consented so far to modify the bill as to strike out the second alternative. The alternatives, he contended, were not equivalent, and the Government should have proceeded, like preceding Administrations in similar cases, to invite tenders, instead of which, they had framed propositions upon data of their own, founded upon assumptions of what would be the state of the money market in after years. If there was no other objection to the scheme than that it augmented the capital of the debt—a proceeding wholly unjustifiable except in extreme emergencies—it would be insuperable. He repudiated the theory of Mr Gladstone, that what was termed the national debt consisted of perpetual annuities, observing that, if this were true, it was immaterial whether the capital of the debt was 500,000,000*l* or 1,000,000,000*l*; but to add 10 per cent. to a portion of the nominal capital, which it would be necessary at some time to pay off in full, was a great injustice to the country. Independent of this objection, he argued that the disparity between the alternatives No. 2 and No. 3 was fatal to the scheme. Aware of the object in view, to create a 2½ per cent. stock, he felt the great importance of not increasing the capital of the debt, and called upon the Government to expunge the second alternative.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the views of Sir Fitzroy were based upon a fallacious theory of monetary affairs, differing altogether from those upon which the Government had framed this bill. As to striking out one of the alternatives, it would be most unfortunate, he said, if Parliament should send him to the money market with a maimed and impracticable scheme. Sir F. Kelly had supposed that the scheme was to be applied to the whole debt. But it was not so; the object was only to establish a 2½ per cent. stock. It was objected that the three alternatives were not equivalent; but their relative values depended not merely upon figures, other elements entering into the calculation. The Exchequer bonds would not suffice to establish a 2½ per cent. stock, and that was the reason why the new 2½ per cent. was created. With regard to the alleged increase of the capital of the debt by the latter expedient, which Sir F. Kelly supposed to be a violation of a great constitutional principle, the opinion that the capital of the debt should not be increased was a useful one, in which he was ready to concur, but the debt was constantly receiving accretions without opposition, and no alternative had been presented to him except the second named in the bill—the creation of a guaranteed new 2½ per cent. stock at a premium—which would have attained the object of establishing a 2½ per cent. stock with a less augmentation of the nominal capital of the debt; but he suggested that the annual saving of 5*s* per 100*l* from the conversion might be postponed, and applied to the extinction of the capital added to the debt.

Mr T. Baring protested against any addition to the capital of the debt, and thought that this was not exactly the moment for a permanent reduction of the interest, and, if it had been, that the mode proposed, the leading features of which he cursorily noticed, was too complicated, while in the time of our prosperity it would add to our liabilities and engagements.

The scheme, in the whole and in its parts, was reviewed by Mr W. Williams, Mr Laing, Captain Laffan, Mr J. B. Smith, Mr J. A. Smith, Mr Hume, and other hon. members.

Mr Disraeli observed, that the plan of the Government, if completed, could, at the utmost, save no more than 600,000*l* a year, with a guarantee that might entail a loss, and contrasted very unfavourably with preceding financial arrangements, especially in respect to the guarantee, the most important feature of the present plan. He objected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had settled the terms of the operation, whereas it was his duty to have thrown upon the public creditor the responsibility of offering terms. A 2½ per cent. stock could be created at any time; its policy depended upon terms and time, and, in his opinion, Mr Gladstone, though ingenious, had been premature. The prospects of the rate of interest were uncertain; new phenomena were hourly appearing, and although before these changes, which had confounded the greatest financiers, the most successful of our Chancellors of the Exchequer had never contemplated a guarantee beyond 20 years, a guarantee of 40 years was now proposed for a conversion which, if perfectly fulfilled, would save only 600,000*l* a year. Under these circumstances, he entreated the committee to pause before it sanctioned, not a measure of necessity, but a financial caprice which, even that night, was still undergoing important modifications, showing that the scheme had not been sufficiently matured; and he recommended the Government to give the subject more time and it ought.

Mr Goulburn accused Mr Disraeli of endeavouring, in his anxiety to depreciate the plan of the Government, to give fallacious representations of former financial operations. With respect to the guarantee, in proportion as advances were made in the reduction of the interest of the debt, corresponding advantages must be given to reconcile parties to the sacrifice. The Government, with the view of creating a 2½ per cent. stock, were right in offering alternatives, the public creditors being of different classes; and as to the alterations made in the plan, none of them infringed its principle. He trusted the committee would assent to the bill, which would lay a foundation for future reductions of the debt.

Sir J. Pakington cited a speech of Mr Goulburn in 1844, which was in apparent incongruity with his present sentiments.

Sir F. Kelly made a brief reply, and, upon a division, his amendment was negatived by 234 against 175.

All the clauses were then agreed to.

The report of the Customs, &c., Acts Committee was agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in.

On the motion of Sir B. Hall to nominate the Select Committee on Dockyard Appointments,

Mr Newdegate objected to the trial of matters which had been already inquired into by an election committee before a committee which could not take evidence on oath.

Mr Stafford was quite satisfied with the appointment of the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The house adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock until Monday.

Monday, April 25.

On the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Lord D. Stuart, with reference to the seizure of warlike stores in the premises at Rotherhithe, read a letter from M. Kossuth, in which the writer declared that all the accusations directed against him in the matter were unfounded, and that he had no store of war materials in England, where the possession of such articles was unlawful, although he should never cease his efforts to regain the liberties of his country and conquer her oppressors.

The house having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, on the first resolution, granting a tax upon incomes until April, 1860,

Sir E. B. Lytton moved, in lieu of the resolution, that the continuance of the income tax for seven years, and its extension to classes hitherto exempted from its operation, without any mitigation of the inequalities of the assessment, are alike unjust and impolitic. He admitted that there was much in the Budget worthy of the high reputation of Mr Gladstone, and of the approbation of the country. Among other objections to the scheme of the tax, he alleged the manner in which it had been laid generally upon Ireland, in exchange for a debt due from certain classes; while the landed interest in England, without enjoying any special relief, were to be burdened with a new tax of 2,000,000*l* a year; and that, believing that the remissions of taxation would not be reproductive, there was no guarantee that the income tax would cease in 1860.

Mr Booker, representing an agricultural constituency, felt the greatest dismay at the plan propounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which offered no relief to owners or occupiers of land, while, in the tax upon successions, it tended to break up the great landed aristocracy of the country.

Mr Hume expatiated upon the the inequalities of the present scheme of the tax, the defects of the system of assessment, and the abuses existing in the collection, and eulogised the merits of what is termed the "Actuaries' plan." He must, however, he said, look at the financial measures as a whole, and he found in the other parts, especially the legacy duty, which was their great charm, a full equivalent for the defects of the income tax.

Colonel Sibthorp opposed the resolution.

Mr Fagan, admitting that the superstructure of the Ministerial plan was great and statesmanlike, resisted that part of it which subjected Ireland to the income tax, as an equivalent for the abandonment of the Consolidated Annuities. He protested against the introduction of these annuities into the plan, insisting that the labour rate, forming part of the charge, had been misapplied; and entered into details to show that Ireland had derived but slender advantages from the remission of taxation for which the income tax was imposed.

Mr Buck dwelt upon the sufferings of the farmers and producers of the country, and declared his intention to oppose every part of the Budget.

Mr Blackett, approving the Budget as a whole, noticed a few matters which, he thought, required alteration in it.

Mr Knightley, on the other hand, looking at the Budget as a whole, disapproved of it; agreeing with Mr Gladstone's premises, he demurred to his conclusion.

Mr W. Williams justified the extension of the income tax to Ireland disputing the arguments of Mr Fagan, and approved of the Budget in its entirety.

Mr Maguire, on the contrary, denied the justice of inflicting upon Ireland, in her present condition—which was worse than in 1842—an addition of taxation, not only unjust, but wanton and cruel.

Mr Warner defended the Irish aspect of the Budget, of which he warmly approved as a whole.

Mr Newdegate denied that, upon Mr Gladstone's own showing, there was any necessity for continuing the income tax.

Mr M. Milnes, though he regretted that the discrimination between fluctuating taxed incomes could not be obtained in renewing the income tax, would not on that account oppose one of the greatest experiments of financial revision ever proposed by a Minister of the Crown.

Sir W. Joliffe remarked upon the various and incompatible views upon which the Budget had been supported, and upon its incongruity with the principles of free trade.

Mr Drummond denied that the legacy duty would, as Mr Booker had suggested, break up the aristocracy; it was nothing more than a tax upon elder brothers; the aristocracy of France had been broken up by younger brothers in the National Convention. With regard to the income tax, it was not fair to object to it as an unpopular impost; it was the substratum of a scheme for creating a machinery by which the national debt might be ultimately reduced.

Mr Muntz said it was with regret that he opposed the Budget, because it contained a great deal of which he approved; but he could not support so oppressive a tax as the present income tax—a foul blot upon the Budget, which he advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to amend.

Mr Stanhope argued against the inequalities of the income tax in its incidence upon land, and he protested against imposing a further tax upon land of 2,000,000*l* a year, without taking into consideration its peculiar burdens.

Mr J. Ball felt that the secret cause of the opposition to the Budget was, that it was a great step towards the equalisation of the taxation of the country, which recommended it to him. As an Irish member, he had satisfied himself that the effect of the proposed measures upon Ireland had been misrepresented, and he explained the grounds of his belief, that Ireland was not unfairly, but was, on the contrary, favourably treated in the Budget.

Mr Grogan questioned the accuracy of the data whence Mr Ball had drawn his conclusions.

On the motion of Mr Cobden, the debate was adjourned, formally, until Wednesday, but substantially until Thursday.

The other orders and notices having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, April 26.

Lord J. Russell, in answer to a question asked by Mr Disraeli on the preceding evening, stated that the measure of the Government with regard to India would not be introduced until after the settlement of the Budget.

A discussion took place on a motion by Mr Rice for a select committee to consider the expediency of adopting a more uniform system of police in England and Wales. The committee was eventually agreed to.

Another discussion followed, upon a motion by Mr H. Herbert for a select committee to examine into the state of the communication between England and Ireland, as regards the expeditious conveyance of the mails, the transport of troops, the general convenience of the public, and the particular convenience of Irish members. This motion was also agreed to.

Mr Hamilton moved for a select committee to inquire into the national system of education in Ireland, with the view of ascertaining how far the instructions contained in Mr Secretary Stanley's letter of 1830 have been followed or departed from by the commissioners, or in the practical operation of the system: and whether, or to what extent, a united or combined education has been attained under the national system; and also to inquire whether by any further extension or modification of the rules framed by the commissioners or otherwise, the conscientious objections which many of the people of Ireland entertain to the system as at present carried into operation might be reasonably obviated, so as to enable them to take advantage of the public grant, and render the system more comprehensive and national. The hon. gentleman entered at some length into a comparison between the educational systems of England and Ireland; education founded upon the Scriptures in the one case, and a united system in the other. The latter system he maintained to have completely failed in its objects, and the question was, whether that failure was caused by one party or the other, or the conscientious objections of both.

Mr Wigram seconded the motion.

Sir John Young dissented from the motion, not in any spirit of opposition, but because he believed the present system to be a just one. Entering then into the general question, he defended the national system, not only in principle but in its effects. It was a really united system; it did not give any unfair advantage to the Catholics, considering their large majority in the country; it was founded upon pure principles of Christianity; it had succeeded in all its main objects; and any attempt to subvert it was an attempt to subvert one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by the nation.

Mr Napier replied to Sir John Young in a discursive speech, in which he elaborately set forth the usual arguments against the national system, explaining the intentions of Lord Derby in introducing it, and the reasons why he conceived its objects to have failed. It had been introduced as a united system, to extend equal benefits to both religions, and its effect had been to cut off a large and important portion of the population from its benefits. It enacted a gross injustice, which it was the duty of the house to find means to remove.

Viscount Monck enumerated the various educational schemes for Ireland previously to 1830, all of which he maintained had failed, because they included religious interference; and with regard to the united system, he considered that it had succeeded wherever it had been properly administered. The opposition to that system was not from the Protestant laity, but the Protestant clergy of Ireland.

Mr Lucas believed that the national system was a separate system of education, not in form, but in substance; and that if by some calamity it should become united, it would fall to pieces.

Lord Naas deprecated the personality in Mr Lucas's speech, which he combatted also on general grounds.

Sir J. Graham, after answering various arguments urged on the other side, arrived at the conclusion that the system had worked good, as was shown by the fact that though the population of Ireland had decreased by two millions, the number of children attending the schools had increased progressively, and last year, when emigration was at its height, the number at the schools was greater than ever. Considering these facts, and also that the author of the measure had had it in his power to alter it, and had not done so, he gave his determined opposition to the motion.

Mr Whiteside supported the motion in an energetic speech, at the conclusion of which

Mr Fagan moved the adjournment of the debate, which was resisted by Lord John Russell.

One or two hon. members attempted to gain the ear of the house, but did no succeed.

The house then divided, when the motion for the adjournment of the debate was lost by 28 to 262.

A division then took place on the main question, when the motion was lost by 109 to 179.

On the motion for the third reading of the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill,

Mr Spooner, who had an amendment to propose, objected to the question being brought forward at so late an hour (past one o'clock), and on the Government maintaining their ground, moved the adjournment of the house.

Another division followed, when the motion was lost by 20 to 27.

Some further conversation ensued on the question of postponing the further consideration of the bill, which resulted in the bill being read a third time, and certain clauses introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, further proceedings being postponed till Wednesday, when the amendments will be proposed.

The remainder of the business was then gone through, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, April 27.

The second reading of the Attorneys' and Solicitors' Certificate (No. 2) Bill was deferred by Lord R. Grosvenor till the 1st of June.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied with the amendments proposed at the last stage of the South Sea and other Annuities Commutation Bill, which had been read a third time on Tuesday.

Sir F. Kelly, who objected that the bill had been prepared and hurried through the house without due consideration, proposed a clause to limit the creation of the new Two-and-a-Half per Cent. stock to 11,000,000*l*, observing that the effect of the operations under the bill was to create new stocks to the amount of about 100,000,000*l*; in other words, to contract for a loan to that amount; and it was the usual, if not invariable rule in such cases, to submit the bargain to public competition by inviting tenders.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the clause was inconsistent with that already agreed to, which made the limit 30,000,000*l*. He denied that it had been the usual course in such cases to borrow in the market by tender, observing that, even if it were according to precedent, it would be irrational, for the effect would be that he would produce a scarcity in the money market one day by an unnecessary purchase, and an artificial glut on another by selling the proceeds, thereby saddling the public with an enormous loss. Among other practical objections to this reduction of the limit was, that the amount would be too small to test fairly the operation of the principle, Mr T. Baring, the other night, having considered even 30,000,000*l* insufficient.

This clause was ultimately withdrawn.

Sir F. Kelly then proposed a clause with reference to stock held under trust, the effect of which was to inhibit trustees, executors, and administrators from commuting stock without the consent of the parties beneficially interested; or, if they were under legal disability, without the authority of the Court of Chancery.

The Solicitor-General objected to this clause, and proposed to incorporate it with one prepared by the Government, which provided that trustees, &c., should not be at liberty to commute without the consent, in writing, of all persons beneficially interested in the trust fund, and if this joint consent could not be obtained, or if the parties were under legal disability, or absent, or unborn, the commutation should be made under the summary direction of a judge of the Court of Chancery in England or Ireland, or of the Court of Session in Scotland.

A long and very complicated discussion ensued, in which it was argued on one side that the driving parties interested in a common fund, where there was only one dissentient, to the Court of Chancery, would be a severe tax upon the majority and upon small properties; and, on the other side, that if, in cases of want of general consent, there could be no intervention of a judicial tribunal to arbitrate, the operation of the bill would be in a great measure frustrated.

The house at length divided upon Sir F. Kelly's clause, which was negatived by 128 to 61.

The debate was then renewed upon the clause proposed by the Solicitor-General, and an amendment moved by Sir F. Kelly, the object of which was to preclude recourse to the court where the parties interested in the trust fund should not agree, was negatived by 134 to 67.

The clause was then agreed to and added to the bill, which, with some further amendments, passed.

Mr Whiteside moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the sale, partition, and exchange of lands by the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and the recovery of moneys secured by recognisance. Under the Encumbered Estates Act, he said, 1,000 estates were waiting for sale, and of the proceeds of sales, which up to the 1st of April amounted to 3,667,685*l*, no less than 3,731,491*l* remained undisposed of, owing to the pressure of business in the court, arising from the working of one of the clauses of Sir J. Romilly's bill; so that the delay was now greater than in the Court of Chancery. The remedy he proposed was to adopt the cheap procedure of the Summary Jurisdiction Bill of 1850, and to engraft the principles of the Encumbered Estates Act upon the Court of Chancery in Ireland, extending them in all cases to suitors, encumbrancers, and owners.

Sir J. Young, on the part of the Government, had no objection to the introduction of the bill. They had, he said, a scheme of their own under consideration, and therefore they could not pledge themselves to go on with, or support the bill.

Mr Fitzgerald, Lord Bernard, Mr Napier, Mr V. Scully, and Mr George, made some remarks upon the subject of the measure, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Thursday, April 28.

The house having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the adjourned debate on the resolution granting an income tax until 1860, and the amendment of Sir E. B. Lytton, that the continuance of the tax for seven years, and its extension to classes heretofore exempt, without mitigation of its inequalities, are unjust and impolitic, was resumed by

Mr Cobden, who thought this a proper time to invite attention to the way in which the surplus revenue had been disposed of. He did not blame, he said, the present Government, or the last; he blamed other parties for rendering this expenditure necessary; still it was matter of regret that the house should have been led away to the great and permanent increase of our establishments. Since 1851, we had added to our military and naval expenditure 1,870,000*l*, and if no such addition had been made, we should now have had a surplus revenue sufficient to effect all the remissions and modifications of this year without any increase of taxation. He wished to impress upon the house that successive remissions of indirect taxation were inevitable, and the question was, how were they to be met? There was nothing more unjust, or inequitable, or demoralising in the income tax than in Customs or Excise duties; but he thought Mr Gladstone had overrated the difficulties (which he admitted to be greater than he had anticipated) in the way of modifying and mitigating the inequalities of the tax. Unmodified as it was, the other parts of the Budget not only went far to redress the inequalities of the income tax, but presented a bold and honest proposal; and, looking at the tax coupled with the compensatory portions of the Budget—the legacy duty upon real property in particular—he was ready to take them with both hands, as a whole. He approved of lowering the line of exemption to 100*l* as a wise measure; and he justified the extension of the tax to Ireland, upon the principle he had always advocated, of equal legislation, accompanied, as it was, by a very large and beneficent boon, almost an equivalent for the tax. Mr Cobden then proceeded to criticise some of the subordinate features of the Budget—the duty on licenses, the advertisement and newspaper stamp duties; and expressed his sincere hope that the Budget—which, he believed, had been generally accepted by the country—would, in its main provisions, pass the house.

Mr Serjeant Shee, as an Irish member, would endeavour to get rid of the feelings of irritation which the preceding speech had produced; and, speaking as a member of the United Kingdom, he held it to be inconsistent with honour and justice to impose the income tax, for the first time, upon the Irish people, which would be a breach of the faith which bound the nations together, and afford a ground of complaint to Ireland that it was not justly dealt with. He relied upon the compact between the two countries by the Act of Union, and contended that, according to Mr Gladstone's own showing, Ireland paid as much in taxes as she ought to pay; that, independently of this, there were peculiar considerations which should exempt her from this tax, and that it was impossible for any independent Irish member to vote for this Budget.

Mr J. L. Ricardo objected that Mr Shee endeavoured to separate the interests

of England and Ireland, and complained that the amendment had irregularly diverted the discussion from its proper subject—the income tax. He renounced his former opinion as to the practicability of an adjustment and equalisation of the tax, any attempt at which he now believed would be tantamount to its abrogation. He was for direct taxation, the proper and equitable principle, and it was for this reason he voted for the Budget, which contained, in the duty upon successions, the foundation of a system of direct taxation.

Mr French condemned the Budget as it regarded the interests of Ireland, insisting, with Mr Shee, that she had experienced financial injustice. He admitted that the relinquishment of the Consolidated Annuities was a liberal boon; but he protested against mixing this matter with the income tax. The equitable claim under the former was only 2,400,000*l*, equal to an annuity of 140,000*l* a year; whereas the new taxes would produce 1,050,000*l*. He then entered upon a general criticism of the Budget, which, he said, if it passed in its present form, would be the most unjust, and, to Ireland, the most injurious ever proposed.

Mr Bellew, on the contrary, believed it would be a great boon to the tenant-farmers of Ireland; the income tax would fall upon the classes best able to bear it.

Mr Sandars indicated certain parts of the Budget to which he had a strong objection; but, looking at it as a whole, he supported it as a bold and statesmanlike measure, and concurred with Mr Cobden that the feeling in the West Riding of Yorkshire was strongly in favour of it. He saw nothing unjust; but, on the contrary, everything that was fair and equitable in the extension of the income tax to Ireland.

Sir F. Baring rejoiced that the amendment had been brought forward, because it involved the whole principle of the Budget, and did not lead to a vote upon small details only. He was glad that the Government had taken the bold step of laying down as a principle that the income tax was to be abandoned, and had taken measures for that purpose, and thought they had acted wisely in not taking immediate measures. It was asked what security there was that this tax would be abandoned in 1860? We had, first, the pledge of the Government, and means were provided to the extent of 2,770,000*l*, leaving only 1,700,000*l* to be met. He did not doubt, therefore, that the income tax might be relinquished in 1860. He was not, however, prepared to extend this tax, condemned as a permanent tax, to parties who had not hitherto paid it. Was it wise to place a tax, admitted to have a demoralising influence upon the higher classes of tradesmen, upon the lower? He objected likewise to the extension of the tax to Ireland. If it was thought that Ireland ought to be taxed, it would be wiser to impose some other tax than this, which was not only demoralising, as in this country, but required in Ireland the creation of a machinery for its collection. What was the compensation offered to Ireland? The Consolidated Annuities, the abandonment of which, after the report of the House of Lords, he could not regard as other than a concession which Ireland might claim. He then compared the result of the Budget as regarded England and Ireland, showing, according to his calculations, an enormous balance of advantage in favour of the former country.

Lord Lovaine argued against the Budget generally, and in particular against the legacy duty upon land, an imposition which, notwithstanding other and peculiar burdens, would be perpetual.

Mr C. Fortescue addressed himself to one subject only—the extension of the income tax to Ireland. He had listened, he said, to Sir F. Baring, who had failed to convince him that the scheme of the Budget bore unfairly upon Ireland; on the contrary, his reasons appeared inconclusive. He could not make up his mind to refuse to lay upon Ireland a fair and equal share of the imperial burdens, that she might have a right to share imperial privileges.

The Marquis of Granby opposed the prolongation for seven years of a tax which was unfair, unequal, and unjust, and insisted that, considering the local burdens and other incidents attaching to the land, it was not fair or just to impose a legacy duty on real property concurrently with the income tax.

Sir C. Wood recommended members of the landed interest to accept the Budget as a whole, and not to vote for an amendment which made their case worse, creating a difference against the land. Arguing the question as a landlord, he maintained that the present Budget was more beneficial to the land than that of the late Government. Sir Charles entered at much length into the demonstration of this position, and rectified certain misapprehensions respecting the amount of the legacy duty which would fall upon the land. The productiveness of this duty, he observed, was expected to result from the check which the universality of the duty would offer to evasions. He believed that the greatest portion of the duty would be paid by personalty. He then discussed the case of Ireland, which, if an integral part of the empire, could not, he contended, upon general principles, complain of being subjected to the same taxation as other portions of the empire. He had never argued, upon principle, that Ireland should be exempt from this tax; but that there were temporary reasons for its non-imposition, which no longer existed, and the remissions would make the total gain to Ireland upon the whole scheme, up to 1860, upwards of 5,000,000*l*. In proof of the large relief the Budget would afford to Ireland, he read statements of the payments on account of the Consolidated Annuities due from various Unions, which showed a large excess over the expected product of the income tax.

On the motion of Mr G. H. Moore, the Chairman was ordered to report progress, so that the debate stands again adjourned until Friday.

The Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Bill, after some debate, was referred to a select committee.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

Friday, April 29.

In answer to a question from Mr Ricardo,

Mr Cardwell said it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session on the subject of railway amalgamation.

Sir Joshua Walmsley wished to ask the noble lord the Secretary for the Home Department, whether the legal investigation into the seizure of arms or warlike stores at Rotherhithe had resulted in substantiating the charges or insinuations that Louis Kossuth was connected therewith; and whether the police had been employed to watch the residence of Louis Kossuth or the houses of other political refugees.

Lord Palmerston said one of the inquiries had closed, and the proceedings were before the public; and that when the farther proceedings shall have taken place, they also will be before the public. The ordinary precautions would be taken in the case of M. Kossuth as would be the case with any one else. M. Kossuth was supposed to be dangerous to his neighbours, and therefore the police visited him he presumed.

After some conversation on this matter,

The house went into Committee on Ways and Means.

The adjourned debate on the income tax was resumed by

Mr Moore, who opposed the continuance of the income tax, and contended that in a time of peace they ought not to increase or continue a tax which had been created for a time of war. With reference to Ireland, he believed the proposition of the Government as to Ireland was the same or nearly as that of the last Government. By the present Budget Ireland would be taxed more than she had been before.

[LEFT SPEAKING.]

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

303 Diplomatic Service—Return (a corrected Copy).
333 Lieutenant Englefue—Copies of Memorials.
334 Election Petitions—Alphabetical Lists.
335 Public Income and Expenditure (Balance Sheet)—Account.
191 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
292 Sale of Beer—Reprints of Reports from Select Committees.
323 Lunatics—Returns.
343 Dockyard Appointments—Copy of Letter, &c.
327 Bill—South Sea and other Annuities Commutation.
Revenue, Population, Commerce, &c.—Tables; Part 20.
259 New South Wales, &c.—Return.
Ecclesiastical Commission (Brecon Collegiate Church)—Copies of Memorandum
288 Metropolitan Commission of Sewers—Account.
295 Duchy of Lancaster—Account.
324 Mercantile Marine Fund—Account.
325 Troops, &c., at Polling Places (Ireland)—Return.
359 Private Lighthouses—Return.
289 New Windsor Election—Minutes of Evidence.
362 Bills—London and Edinburgh Gazettes.
363 — Oaths in Chancery, &c.; Lords Amendments, &c.
302 Lighthouse (Guernsey)—Estimate.
339 Kilmainham Hospital—Copies of Charter, &c.
360 Arterial Drainage (Ireland)—Copy of Treasury Letter.
361 Bills—Places of Religious Worship Registration (amended).
374 — South Sea and other Annuities Commutation (amended).
258 Troops, &c. (South Africa)—Return.
332 Writs of Certiorari—Return.
337 Ramsgate Harbour—Sir John Rennie's Report.
338 Committals, &c. (Ireland)—Tabular Returns.
Queen's College, Galway—Report of the President,
Queen's College, Belfast—Ditto.
72 Railways—Return
47 Frome Election—Report from Committee.
48 Waterford Election—Report from Committee.
73 Committee of Selection—Sixth Report.
91 Local Acts—Reports of the Admiralty.
54 Coal Mines—Return.
44 Bounty to Recruits—Return.
49 Guildford Election—Report from Committee.
350 Rye Election—Report from Committee.
351 Wigton Burghs Election—Report from Committee.
365 Coinage—Account.
370 British Spirits—Account.
390 Incumbered Estates (Ireland)—Returns.
391 Incumbered Estates (Ireland)—Return.
367 Bill—Taxing Officers, Common Law Business (Ireland).
312 Libraries and Museums—Abstract of Return.
342 Select Committees—Return.
380 Bills—Sheriff Courts (Scotland) (amended).
388 — Hackney Carriages (Metropolis).
392 — Entails (Scotland).
203 (1) Bridgenorth Election—Index to Minutes of Evidence.
322 Dartmouth Election—Report from Committee.
345 Tynemouth Election—Minutes of Evidence.
346 Newry Election—Report from Committee.
354 Tobacco—Return.
371 Exports to Turkey, &c.—Return.
393 Committee of Selection—Seventh Report.
397 Railway Acts—Return.

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and the Royal Family continue at Buckingham Palace.

On Wednesday afternoon Prince Albert held a Levee, by desire of the Queen, in St James's Palace. The gentlemen who had the honour of being presented were numerous.

On Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the ceremony of churching the Queen was performed in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Her Majesty's domestic chaplain. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and Lady Caroline Barrington were present.

METROPOLIS.

TELEGRAPH, &c., IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the course of the last few days an electric telegraph station has been opened adjacent to the lobby, by the Electric Telegraph Company, for the use of members and parties engaged in parliamentary proceedings, and direct telegraphic communication is thereby obtained with all parts of the country, and intelligence transmitted to the provinces of divisions and debates. Operations were on Monday commenced for placing an electric clock over the principal entrance to the lobby, and a general system has just been introduced of notifying to members in all parts of the house the precise moment of a division by the electrical ringing of thirty bells in various directions, the bells being set in motion by an apparatus in charge of one of the officers of the house at the lobby door. Wires are also being carried from the house to the Carlton, Reform, and other clubs, for the intercommunication and information of members.

THE RECENT SEIZURE OF WAR ROCKETS.—The investigation at Bow [street was concluded on Thursday. The charge of having an illegal quantity of powder in store was held proved, and a fine of 5*l* inflicted. Mr Bodkin then proceeded with the charge for manufacturing rockets. Some formal evidence having been tendered, two foreigners were produced, who said they had been recommended to Mr Hale by M. Kossuth to make rockets. Their evidence went to show that M. Kossuth was in some way interested in the manufacture of these rockets. The case was sent to the sessions.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report states that the mortality of London continues to decrease by slow degrees. In the three weeks of April the numbers of deaths returned have been 1,340, 1,243, and in the week that ended last Saturday, 1,182. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number of deaths was 944, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population since the deaths occurred, will give a mortality of 1,038 for last week. Hence it appears that the 1,182 deaths registered last week are in excess of the estimated amount by 144. Last week the births of 812 boys and 768 girls, in all 1,580 children, were registered in London. In the eight corresponding weeks of 1845-52 the average number was 1,476. At the Royal Observatory Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the

week was 29·694 in. The mean temperature of the week was 45·9 deg., which is rather below the average of the same week in 38 years. The wind was very variable.

THE BUDGET.—Meetings to express approval of the Budget have been held in Southwark and in St James's, Piccadilly. At both petitions to Parliament in its favour were adopted.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—The report of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the 1st of July, 1852, was taken into consideration at the meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday. It concluded with the following comprehensive sentence:—"It appearing to be the decided opinion of Sir William Cubitt and Mr Brunel, that it will be impossible to make an effectual repair of the present bridge, and that the building of an entire new bridge will alone meet the absolute necessities of the case, we recommend that the present bridge should be taken down and a new bridge erected in lieu thereof; and that a temporary bridge should be constructed for the accommodation of the public during the progress of the works; and we recommend that we should be empowered to obtain designs for the construction of a new bridge, with an estimate of the probable expense of carrying the whole measure into full effect." The discussion which took place upon the report extended to the questions of rebuilding Blackfriars bridge, building a temporary bridge between Southwark bridge and Blackfriars bridge, building a new bridge from the neighbourhood of Old Change to Bank-side, and communicating with the directors of the Southwark Bridge Company as to the use of that bridge for a certain time for the public convenience and traffic. The motion that the court agree with the report was ultimately carried.

PROVINCES.

REPRESENTATION OF MAIDSTONE.—There are already two candidates in the field to contest the vacancy caused by the result of the petition against the return of Mr Dodd, the late member for Maidstone. Mr William Lee, the defeated Radical candidate at the last election, the petitioner of the parliamentary inquiry, has issued an address to the electors, in which he solicits their suffrages; and Mr Charles Wykeham Martin, who comes forward in compliance with a numerously signed requisition from the Conservative party of the borough. The canvass commenced on Saturday morning, and has been carried on with great activity by both parties.

THE STRIKE IN CORNWALL.—The miners of St Just, in Penrith, have continued to hold out for higher wages, and have met daily. The demand was confined to one mine, but they have now extended it to the whole. The managers, however, are determined not to be compelled, as several pieces of work had not been completed when the men struck. There is little doubt, however, that if the men would return quietly and complete their contracts their wages would be suitably increased. Their conduct has been orderly. In Devonshire strikes continue to take place. At Exeter, Plymouth, and Torquay, the carpenters and joiners have held meetings and insisted on an increase in their pay.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH TO HOLLAND.—The work of laying down the electric telegraph from Ipswich to Orfordness, to be connected with the submarine communication thence to Holland, was commenced on Monday last. The brow of the first hill on the Woodbridge road was selected as the starting point of operations. The iron pipes in which the cable will be enclosed are laid at a depth of about two feet below the surface, and a stout wire is passed through, temporarily, for the purpose of drawing the cable itself through when the state of the works will admit of it. Between forty and fifty men are engaged upon the work, and nearly a mile is already completed. The iron pipes, it appears, will not be used beyond the Duke of York public-house, at the foot of Albion hill, Woodbridge road, on account of the great expense, and earthenware pipes will be employed instead. It is stated that about four miles of this description of pipe will be delivered on Saturday next. Some deviation in the course through the town has been determined upon, as it has been intimated by the Eastern Union Company that no opposition will be offered to the junction being effected with their standards at the Audit-office in the marshes, instead of at Stoke. This will materially shorten the distance and diminish the outlay, as well as avoid the inconvenience to which the traffic to the town would be exposed by the breaking up of the streets leading to the station.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

BERWICK-ON-TWEED ELECTION.—Two Liberal candidates are already in the field for the representation of this borough—Mr John Foster, son of the late member, and Mr Edgar, of the Temple. Mr Campbell Renton and Mr Richard Hodgson, who were defeated in the Tory interest on the last occasion, also stand. Mr Hodgson was the petitioner by whose means the former election was declared void.

REPRESENTATION OF TAUNTON.—Sir John William Ramsden, an advocate of Liberal principles, and Mr Henry Badcock, banker, on the Conservative interest, have offered themselves as candidates for the vacancy occasioned by the unseating of Mr Mills on the decision of the Parliamentary election committee.

IRELAND.

CARLOW COUNTY ELECTION.—Captain Bunbury has been elected, without any opposition, to the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Henry Bruen.

THE NEW SAXON INVASION.—The *Galway Packet* contains a remarkable article in reference to what it calls "the conquest complete" of Ireland by the SAXON:—"The Saxon in Ireland may no longer be regarded as a sentimental tourist sitting on the box-seat of a mail coach, with sketch book in hand, delineating the physical appearance of the country, and caricaturing the 'wild Hirish.' He is now a veritable settler, snugly located in every romantic spot along our western coast. The fertile farms that have lain waste for the last few years, from which extermination drove the oppressed native, and the houses wherein famine seized its victims, are being fast occupied by English and Scotch settlers. Whether they will, like the brave old Anglo-Normans, become more Irish than the Irish themselves, and resist the oppressions that drove forth their predecessors into death or exile, remains to be seen; but that some of the fairest portions of Ireland will shortly be in the actual occupation or under the control of the Saxon is a fact that can no longer be questioned. Every day English speculators in Irish farming may be seen on their way westward in search of suitable homesteads. The facilities afforded by the operation of the Encumbered Estates Court for obtaining purchases in fee have induced English capitalists to look out among us for profitable investments, since Ireland has been tranquillised by the expatriation and destruction of the Celt."

SALES OF ESTATES.—The *Waterford News* gives the following as an instance, in a small way, of the rapid rise in the Irish land market:—"A small property, which is situate at Knockroe, near Cregg, a few minutes' walk of Carrick-on-Suir, was sold last week at Mr Phelan's hotel, at Carrick, by Mr Henry Kelly, auctioneer, and which actually brought 34 years' purchase on the profit rent. The quantity of land, as advertised, was about 20 statute acres; the profit rent, after deducting 15*l* 1*s* 6*d*—poor rates and grand jury cess—amounted to 19*l* 5*s* 6*d* per annum. There was considerable competition, and the lot was knocked down to a Mr Kelly, of Carrick, for 680*l*."

RISE IN WAGES.—The advance in the wages of mechanics, particularly in Dublin, has become very general; and field labourers in the country districts are now receiving better wages than, perhaps, had ever been paid in Ireland, even during the war. The difference, in the shape of augmented wages, paid by Mr Dargan, the eminent contractor, amounts to 1,500*l* per week. That practical Irish patriot is engaged in railway and other works, upon a very extensive scale, in various parts of the country, and on Wednesday he had a large number of hands set at work upon the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, at a short distance from the town of Bray. Ten shillings per week is the lowest sum paid by Mr Dargan to the ordinary class of labourers.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

The *Gazette* of the 23rd publishes the following Royal decree:—"Considering the reasons exposed to me by the Minister of Finance, and in conformity with the advice of my Council of Ministers, I decree the following:—Art. 1. All the official valuations, which have been made to fix the duties, stated in the general tariff, now in vigour, shall be revised, and the duties paid at present on each article coming from foreign countries or from America, on their importation into the Peninsula, conformably to their real price, shall be modified. Art. 2. In order to carry into execution the provisions of the above article, the Commercial Juntas, after due inquiry, will address to the Ministry of Finance a note of the current prices, by taking the average rate of the last six months, and, after comparing their notes with the official quotations, prepared by the commercial brokers, during that period. Art. 3. The Minister of Finance shall likewise apply for similar notes to the Consuls, in order to supply by their information any insufficiency or omission in the notes furnished by the Commercial Juntas. The Consuls shall address their notes of prices in the form mentioned in the preceding article. Art. 4. The valuations, as well as the rate of duties, shall be definitively fixed, after the previous verification made by a special committee, composed of four merchants and four manufacturers, appointed to that effect by each of the different sections into which the principal branches of productions will be classed. The organisation of that Committee shall be the object of a special decree.

"Given at the Palace, on the 22nd April, 1853.

"Signed, The QUEEN.

"Countersigned, The Minister of Finance,
[MANUEL BERMUDEZ de CASTRO."

Notwithstanding the avowed tendency of the Ministry to pursue a policy of conciliation, a certain number of members of the Opposition appeared determined to withhold their co-operation. Cabinet Councils were very frequent. The question which most pre-occupied the Government was that of the concession of railways. The two generals Concha and several other members of both houses were strongly opposed to the concession of the Northern Railway.

SWITZERLAND.

In the *Zurich Gazette*, under date Friburg, 23d, says:—"The city is in a state of siege. The gates are closed. Soldiers are to be seen in every direction, and the most profound silence everywhere prevails. The conquerors do not boast of their victory. Several civic guards, killed in the encounter, are deeply regretted. Among them is M. Ellsner, the father of nine children. A collection made in their favour produced 300*f*. Perrier has been tried by court-martial. He was dressed in a blouse, and wore spectacles. On a table, in front of the Court, were placed a seven-barrelled revolver, the rifle, sword, and cartridge-box he carried. He defended himself boldly. His wound in the head is slight. Major Gerbex saved his life by warding off a thrust of a bayonet, which would have run him through the body. His brother-in-law, Captain Landerset, who commanded the artillery against the insurgents, pleaded his cause. The public prosecutor asked that he should be condemned to irons during thirty years. The civic guards unanimously demanded his condemnation to death. The Council adopted the conclusions of the public prosecutor. This decision produced a painful impression on the civic guards, who observed that, in six months, probably, after he had been pardoned, they would again encounter him in the field. At nine o'clock p.m. an attempt was made to seize on the principal guard-house by individuals who did not show themselves during the fight. A heavy rain falling at the moment, and the energetic resistance offered by the guard, defeated the attempt. Perrier refused to name his accomplices. He stated in his defence that he did not intend to shed blood. Nevertheless, it was he who distributed ammunition to his men, and he was himself armed to the teeth. The fanatical parish priest of Torny is arrested, as also Louis Week. Charles, who was seen in the neighbourhood, was arrested at Bulc. The poor scholars of the college were ill-treated by the insurgents, who compelled the director to supply them with wine. They were finally taken prisoners. Carrart said that it would be rendering a service to society to purge it of all the miscreants infested with bad principles. He was himself killed on coming out of the church of the Jesuits. The civic guards fought very bravely and under great disadvantages, for they had to ascend two flights of steps, and to advance through a narrow street in order to reach the college. They were obliged to bring up the artillery by that difficult passage. The riflemen soon dislodged the peasants posted in the windows. The greatest number of the latter then sought refuge in the church, where they were fired upon with grape-shot. Finally, they surrendered, the parish priest of Torny having stepped forward, holding a white flag in his hand."

PRUSSIA.

Berlin letters of the 25th say that the bill for placing all productions of the foreign (non-Prussian) press under the summary suppres-

sive control of the Minister of the Interior was thrown out by a majority of eight.

The declaration of the Prussian Government, made at the 11th meeting of the Bund on the 12th of this month, on the question of the Hessian motion with regard to the political refugees in England, is as follows:—"How natural soever His Majesty's Government finds any expression of resentment at those crimes to which the motion of the Hessian deputy refers, it has not failed to remark the absence of any proof of connection which alone could justify His Majesty's Government in assenting to a motion which is founded solely on the presumption that the English Government, considering the recklessness of these criminal attempts, would not of itself be ready and willing to do everything its power to prevent any recurrence of similar outrages. His Majesty's Government is convinced that the English Ministry is resolved to assist to the utmost of its powers in the punishment of past, and in the prevention of future, outrages; and is of opinion that, according to the present state of political feeling in England, the realisation of this view would only be impeded by any demonstration which might make the Government appear to be influenced by foreign Powers Should the English Cabinet not justify the confidence which His Majesty's Government places in it so perfectly as is expected, His Majesty's Government would still not look upon the moment for entering upon the thorough consideration of a motion like the one before us as arrived till after a preliminary understanding with that Government whose territories had been the scene of the outrages that form the basis of the motion, and which alone, in the results of the investigations instituted on the subject, is capable of affording the starting points for any official steps that might be taken with reference to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty?"

HOLLAND.

The new Ministry has published its programme, wherein it recommends the dissolution of the Second Chamber: the dissolution was decreed by King William on the 26th inst. The new elections are fixed for the 17th of May next, and the Chamber will meet again on the 14th of June.

The programme of the Ministry states that it was deemed prudent to dissolve the Second Chamber, in order that the great public excitement prevailing might not be increased by the Parliamentary debates, and that the new Ministers should have time to deliberate upon their policy. The Ministry consider the constitution inviolable, and that it would be inopportune to propose any modification of it, and that although His Majesty may have doubts as to the practical value of certain dispositions of the fundamental law, his intention is that the constitutional law of the country shall be both respected and maintained. "The Ministers recognise with satisfaction that the constitution insures, in the most extended signification of the word, the liberty of diversified religious professions, and that the State is not charged with the organisation of the different churches. But the Ministers also discover in the fundamental law, coevally with the liberty and equal protection accorded to all churches, responsibility in the terms of the law, and especially the *surveillance* attributed to the King, which demands at his hands the maintenance of peace and tranquillity in his kingdom." The Ministry thinks these dispositions should be maintained so as to assure true freedom and equal protection to every church; that the action of the central authority should be applied as little as possible to the communal and departmental administrations, and that the organic laws should be acted upon with less rigour in this respect. "The Ministry, also considering that the action of the Crown, although guaranteed by the constitution, has lately met some with some opposition from certain fractions of the Second Chamber, advise the dissolution of that body, so that the country may be called upon for its decision in regard to recent events."

Although the above programme appears somewhat silent as to the future policy of the new Administration, indications are given from which something may be gathered. Thus promises are made that in future greater liberty will be accorded to departmental and communal administrations, and all who are acquainted with the excellent results generally following provincial freedom of action will be inclined to believe that the new Ministry is actuated by a liberal and enlightened spirit. Liberty of different forms of religious worship, so long as the public quiet is not infringed, is also recognised; and certainly, when we remember the excitement consequent upon the late Papal aggression in our own country, we must acknowledge the reasonable nature of the last condition. The Ministry appears also desirous to uphold the independent action of the Executive, as defined by the constitution, and as rendered responsible through the members of the Government.

TURKEY.

The correspondent of the *Augsburg Zeitung* states that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has assured the Porte of the protection of Great Britain, and that, in conjunction with the French Ambassador, he is prepared to state as much in a note addressed to the Divan.

The *Wanderer* has received letters of the 11th from Constantinople. When Lord Stratford had his audience he presented an autograph letter from the Queen to the Sultan, in which the Ambassador is mentioned in the most flattering terms as Her Majesty's *alter ego*, and strongly recommended to His Highness. The proposals of Prince Menschikoff have not been accepted. Indeed, it is said the Divan, at the recommendation of Lord Stratford, raises great objections to them.

It appears that when first Lord Stratford arrived he refused to quit the vessel until he had received positive information of the exact state of things between Russia and the Porte. Accordingly Count Pisani, the interpreter, was sent to the Grand Vizier and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to demand instant admittance to the presence of the Sultan. Finding this impossible, the Ambassador went incognito and alone to Pera; he stopped at the hotel of the Russian Embassy a couple of minutes, called at the British palace, and then returned to the ship. Early on the following day the French Ambassador arrived in the Bosphorus; and Lord Stratford, after paying him a long visit, went on shore, where he was received by a crowd of about 12,000 persons. Soon after his arrival at his residence, Lord Stratford went to the Grand Vizier, with whom he remained four hours. On the 7th he was two hours with the Sultan, no one being present but Pisani. The British representative had two interviews with M. de la Cour while on his way to Constantinople; the one at Messina, the other at Tenedos.

The arrival of M. de la Cour excited but little sensation. He also made a little excursion incognito to Pera, but his official disembarkment was without pomp or ceremony. On the 8th he called on Ministers, and on the 10th M. de la Cour was admitted to the Sultan's presence. The correspondent of the *Oest. Deutsche Post* states that the Grand Vizier showed Lord Stratford the plan of the projected railroad net, from Constantinople to Belgrade, from Widdin to Varna and Roustchauk, and from Salonica to Widdin. Rifaat Pasha is said to treat the two ambassadors very differently. To the Englishman the bait extended is railroads, canals, and mines to be conceded to British capitalists; the Frenchman has received horses with splendidly embroidered trappings, an honour to which only princes of the blood have a legitimate claim.

SYRIA.

By letters of the 24th of March we learn that on Palm Sunday there was a battle between the Greek and Armenian Christians, in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, about a lamp. Several persons were wounded. The Catholics remained neuter. "The English missionaries were turned out of the church of the Holy Sepulchre because they behaved in an unseemly manner when the procession passed on Good Friday." A missionary named Crovford (Crawford?) preached a sermon outside the synagogue while service was going on within, and indulged in invectives against the Talmud. One of the children of Israel, incensed at this, hurled a dead cat in the face of the reverend gentleman; Mr Crovford's friends came to the rescue, the Jews supported the defender of the Mosaic rites, and a regular fight ensued. "It rained stones and mud," and the missionary and his friends were obliged to seek safety in flight.

UNITED STATES.

New York advices are to the 16th.

It is announced that Mr Buchanan will not supersede Mr Ingersoll at the Court of St James's until the 1st of July next.

The Cabinet difficulties were all announced as settled, and the Cabinet unchanged. It was reported from Washington that the Cabinet were engaged upon the discussion of the Grey Town, Nicaragua, affair, and that General Pierce insisted upon the American Government discountenancing all British or other interference in the affairs of Central America. Mr Buchanan was said to have been consulted especially upon this point. These reports, it must be stated, ought to be received with a considerable degree of caution, as their foundation may generally be traced to the *New York Herald*, a paper which is well known to announce as facts rumours which have little or no foundation beyond merely idle gossip.

The Japan expedition was announced to sail upon the 1st of May.

A vessel from Vera Cruz reports that Santa Anna entered Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 1st inst. His reception was not very cordial. He immediately left for his hacienda near Jalapa.

The schoonor Bonita, from Vera Cruz, brings a special messenger with the treaty lately signed by Judge Conkling, our Minister to Mexico, and the Mexican Commissioners, guaranteeing to Messrs Sloo and Co., the neutrality and possession of the Tehuantepec transit route, which was ratified on the 28th ultimo.

The American papers contain items of Mexican news to the 19th ultimo. Senor Prieto, Governor of Tamaulipas, had been dismissed from office by the Legislature of that State. The *Monitor* says that Col. Escahar has invited several nobles to consult with Santa Anna, at his Encero farm, about the 5th or 6th of April. Insurrectionary movements had taken place in Morelos, and several other portions of the country.

Information given by Mr Falconnet to English bondholders, that he had been compelled to pay 60,000 dols to buy over members of the Mexican Congress, created great excitement in the capitol. The press expressed indignation, and the members of Congress affirm they are innocent. President Lombardini was thinking of giving Falconnet his passport, with an invitation to leave the republic. Falconnet came out in a card, in which he declares everything said relative to his purchasing votes false and unauthorised.

On the 26th ult. a conducta left the city of Mexico for Vera Cruz, with 2,070,000 dols., escorted by 50 cavalry and 150 infantry, with one field piece.

INDIA.

Calcutta advices are to the 19th of March. The following are the main features of the summary of the *Bombay Times*:—

Our intelligence from Burmah extends to the 10th of March, but brings us little intelligence of importance. Sir John Cheape had marched into the interior in quest of the robber chief Meea-Toon, and the commodore and Captain Tarleton, with a strong force of gun boats, had proceeded by two different creeks or branches of the river, and, on the departure of the steamer, intelligence of the brigand's capture was looked for immediately. General Steele had returned from his sweep into the interior, having successfully accomplished all the objects he had in view. On the 15th of February he had marched from Sitway Gyeen, and had found the villages on to Kyouk Gee entirely deserted, their inhabitants having slunk into the jungle, from fear of the Burmese troops; some of them, having been lured back

by us, were provided with copies of the proclamation of peace, which was explained to them, and they returned to their homes. The force arrived at Kyouk Gee on the 17th—its approach seemed unexpected; no one came out to meet them, and the gates were th own open to them without opposition. Guards being set to protect the place, a body of irregular horse was sent out in pursuit of some of the chiefs, said to have left the preceding night, and who were only a short distance in advance. The fugitives, a hundred in number, armed with muskets, accompanied by carts containing women, children, and baggage, were overtaken five miles from the camp. They surrendered themselves at once, and were permitted at their own request to return to town. The force marched again on the 18th, and reached the Sitang river, a distance of 18 miles, on the 21st; here they saw a party of 30 armed men, who managed to effect their escape before we could overtake them across the river. The troops now crossed, and were at once admitted into the town of Tounghoo on the 22nd. It was found to be a large square enclosure, surrounded by a wet ditch. The people received them in the most friendly manner, and made over to them the public stores at once. A march of 93 miles had thus been completed in eight days, the people everywhere returning to their homes, and the troops and brigands scampering at our approach. Meantime our deputation continues its journey towards Ava, where it is said the successes of the peace party are on the wane, those of the recently-deposed Sovereign, whose conduct brought about the war, in the ascendant.

The Governor-General continues in the Eastern provinces; it is now positively asserted that he referred the military arrangements to the antiquated Commander-in-Chief, who spends his time and saves his 20,000*l.* a year in the Himalayas, and that Sir W. Gomm, looking out for one nearly as old and worn out as himself, fixed on General Godwin. The results were inevitable, they were predicted with the most perfect fidelity at the time, the anticipations of this time twelvemonth have been verified to the letter. Scarcely any incident of note has occurred within our dominions of Hindostan within the past fortnight. There are still some disturbances on the Punjaub frontier, and Bhawulpore has scarcely yet settled down since the recent revolution. For nearly a month the papers throughout India have been mainly occupied by discussions in reference to the removal of Messrs. Grant and Legeyt from the bench of the Sudder Adawlut, the Company's supreme court at the presidency.

CHINA.

The following is from the *Overland Friend of China* of the 11th March:—"Our lengthened practice in the business of investigating reports of trouble in the interior, renders it much less difficult to pronounce news as in probability truthful, than when we first commenced chronicling details of the great rebellion; and, but for such experience, the manner in which a report in Canton is believed by generally well-informed people that Nankin fell to the rebel arms, as on the 12th day of the 1st Chinese moon, 19th ultimo, we should almost be induced to overlook the short period of time the news has had to travel in, and the still more suspicious circumstance of there having been nothing of such an occurrence known when the Shanghae mail left on the 26th, which, were it so, could hardly have been the case—Shanghae and Nankin being such a short distance apart. But 'coming events cast their shadows before,' and it is not improbable that our next arrival from the north may bring intelligence of the ancient capital being invested by one of the four divisions into which the insurgent army is said to be divided. This Nankin report was not officially known to assistants in Government offices in the city at their closing hour on Wednesday.

"The *Pekin Gazette* of the 12th month 20th day (30th January), contains a stringent edict upon Seu's report of the capture and sacking of Wuchang, the capital of Hoopih; Seu's previous assertions of his ability to raise the siege, his dilatoriness in passing from Chang-sha to Wuchang, and general backwardness, being dealt with in terms of severe reprehension; and, as a punishment, His Majesty directs that he be divested of his peacock's feathers and all dignities, and only hold office as acting Governor of Honan and Hoopih, co-operating with Keshen and Lukh-kin-hing, the newly appointed imperial commissioners, in their attempts to retake Wuchang. Sue, in his memorial, ascribes the rebel success to their ingenuity in springing mines, and to their great ferocity. It is said of the slaughter, that the stench from the unburied was so great that the inhabitants of the city were forced to evacuate their dwellings, and it was feared there would be a general pestilence. The *Pekin Gazette* above mentioned notifies the appointment of the Manchu Shu-hing-ha, Governor-General of Kansuh and Shensi (in conjunction with Yue-tsuey, Manchou General in Szechuen) to the command of a large body of select troops despatched to the borders of Hoopih, there to unite with the other commissioners in a final attempt to crush the hated rebels. Several Portuguese armed Lorchas have been engaged by coast mandarins to defend their stations from attacks of the numerous pirates in outer waters.

"Keying, we hear, has been despatched on a special mission to Kiang-si. His old and able colleague, Hwang-guntung, has been again taken into imperial favour, and is rapidly advancing in rank, though still disengaged from active service.

"By the way of Shanghae we learn that the people of Honan are greatly enraged with the soldiers from the Kirin and Amour, who have been sent for their 'protection.' Their rapacity, it is stated in a memorial to the throne, is beyond all bounds; 'to us,' they say, 'they are as tigers, to the rebels as rats.' Some of the villagers having prayed Tien-teh for assistance against them, a body of men was sent, who, after driving them away, decapitated several civil magistrates for having winked at such lawless proceedings.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd inst., the wife of J. P. G. Dallas, Esq., of a daughter.
On the 16th inst., at Nice, the Marchioness of Ascorcorn, of a son, which only survived twelve hours.
On the 26th inst., at Windlestone hall, county of Durham, Lady Eden, of a daughter.
On the 27th inst., at 19 Hartford street, Mayfair, Lady Charlotte Neville, prematurely, of a daughter.
On the 29th inst., the Hon. Mrs Edward Upton, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Boston, United States, by the Rev. Dr Peabody, King's chapel, Abbott Lawrence, jun., Esq., son of the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, late Minister to this Court (St James's), to Harriette, only daughter of James W. Paige, Esq., niece of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, and grandniece of the Hon. Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at St Michael's church, Chester square, by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Coxe, Gustavus T. Smith, Esq., of Goldcote, Worcestershire, to Lady Mordaunt, of Walton court, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Brighton, aged 77, Lieutenant-General Pereira, Madras Army.
On the 26th inst., at Dover, General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, K.C.H., K.C., Colonel of the 2d (the Queen's) Dragoon Guards.
On Sunday, the 24th inst., at No. 6 Cavendish square, Thomas Prothero, Esq., of Malpas court, in the county of Monmouth.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The views of the Government on the mail contract system expressed in the House of Lords have been received in the City with gratification. The improvidence of former Cabinets, which has saddled the country with annual payments amounting to 800,000*l* a year, is to be remedied upon every occasion when the falling in of contracts may afford an opportunity; and, although the vicious practice of granting fixed subsidies is not to be altogether abandoned, they are henceforth to be for periods so limited as to render their discontinuance easy whenever it shall be demanded by the irresistible progress of public opinion.

At the annual meeting of the Colonial Gold Company, held on Tuesday afternoon, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. The report entered at length into the origin of the undertaking, embracing the whole proceedings from the period of obtaining the charter, in March, 1852, limiting the responsibility of shareholders to 5*l* per share, down to the date of the last accounts from the colonies. The contract with the Great Nugget Vein Company, the profit made on the purchase of gold, the satisfactory conduct of their staff, and the ultimate anticipations of a successful result, were the points mentioned. The remittances made on account of the purchases of gold already showed a profit of about 8,100*l*, and others were shortly expected. In reply to a question, the chairman stated that there was no intention on the part of the directors to make a call.

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company state that they have received advices of the remittance of 169 ounces of gold, the result of ten days' further working at the Gold hill mines.

The Australian Cordillera Gold Company have issued a report furnishing the particulars of the expedition despatched by the company on the 12th ult. to work the land leased by them from the Australian Agricultural Company; it consisted of five officers and 110 men, of whom the latter are to be paid 1*l* per week, with 20 per cent. of the net profits. A steam-engine of five-horse power, tools, saw-mills, carts, saddlery, clothing of all kinds, and a year's supply of the general necessaries of life, were forwarded at the same time.

The Quartz Rock Mariposa Company state that they have been informed by their agents in California, under date the 14th of March, that they had received the report of the superintendent of the company, who had surveyed, tested, and assayed the quartz of the veins at Maxwell's Creek, on the Merced River, and had also examined all the calculations furnished by the proprietors with regard to the profit to be derived from working them. These calculations, it is alleged, showed that by the crushing of 30 tons of quartz per day there would be a net gain to the company of 4,500*l* per month, and the agents, therefore, had concluded the purchase of the mines, with all the machinery, buildings, &c., and were making arrangements for immediately working the company's heavy machinery.

At the adjourned meeting of the General Screw Steam Company, held on Thursday, the reports and accounts were unanimously adopted. Some disappointment was expressed at the absence of a dividend, the accounts for the last half-year showing a return of only 54,971*l*, while the expenditure had amounted to 62,456*l*. It was explained by the Chairman (Mr J. U. Ellis), that the increased outlay required in connection with the extension of the general service of the company, and the advance in the price of fuel, together with the non-performance of the contracts entered into for a supply, had interfered with the anticipated success. From the steady improvement exhibited, both with respect to freight and passengers, there was, however, reason to expect that not only the Indian, but also the Australian service would prove remunerative.

The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company, which has already obtained a special act of Parliament, was brought before public notice on Thursday. The object is to establish an efficient and economical mode of telegraphic communication throughout the United Kingdom on a greatly improved system, discovered by Mr Thomas Allan, of Edinburgh, who has obtained several patents for a number of improvements on electric telegraphs. The company will adopt a very low tariff of charges in order to make the wires, of which there will be a great number laid down in one coil, open to the use of the general public; for instance, it is proposed to charge only 1*s* for a message of twenty words to any part of England, and above that limit on an equally low scale.

Professor Wilson is, we fear, past hope of recovery. His lower limbs are paralysed, and, although his mind is still clear, he is but a wreck of his former self.—*North British Daily Mail.*

Literature.

MEMOIRS, JOURNAL, AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS MOORE. Edited by the Right Hon. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P. *Vols. III. and IV.* Longmans, London.

THESE two volumes describe six years of Moore's life, three of which he passed abroad, chiefly in Paris, and through the whole period he lived in the very highest society. The rewards of a successful general or a great admiral are only to obtain admission to that society in which Moore, though humbly born, lived almost from the beginning of his career. Why then, with such an example before us, should we continue to say that society will not honour genius, and despairingly provide for it by a pension? He had the members of the highest class of nobility for companions, patrons, and friends. With the exception of the troublesome affair of the Bermudas, he found the means of living handsomely, and, what is much more to the purpose, independently, by his own exertions—enjoying all the pleasures that the most refined society can give, without excessive and incessant labour. Labour he did, but not like a sempstress or an attorney's clerk. No poet, and we might almost say no man, ever led a happier life. He was not much exposed to criticism—was the honoured friend of Byron and other literary men—was on excellent terms with several publishers and editors of newspapers, beginning then to be great men. He was offered by "Barnes" the temporary government of the leader department of the *Times* in his absence from illness—was spoken to that he might reside in Edinburgh and take on himself the part or chief editorship of the "Review," as Constable, according to Moore, was rather tired of Jeffrey;—two projects, however, which, happily for him, never went any further. They show the respect of his contempories, but we doubt whether the stamina of Moore would have been equal to the constrained and regular work of a newspaper or a review. He could write admirable squibs and smart articles when fancy prompted, but different talents from his are required for either of those somewhat rough offices. He would probably not have succeeded had he assumed either function, and dimmed his happy life by one conspicuous failure. He was discreet as well as a poet, and his life was one series of successes only. He skimmed over all enjoyments, and was never cloyed. He seems to have delighted as much in dinners and suppers and operas and songs at the close as at the beginning of his "Memoirs." His, we may almost call it butterfly existence was all pleasure; and even the labour of composition, sauntering in the Bois de Boulogne, walking in the park of St Cloud, was a delight to him. His "Diary" is accordingly made up of accounts of visits and calls, walks and rides, dinners and theatres, brief notices of the men he met with in society, and much of what they said. A great deal of the "Diary" is almost puerile—dottings of trivial things that earnest men will not talk about, much less write about. It wants the circumstantiality of Pepy's visits to theatres and taverns to give it raciness. It is too much a mere book of dates and parties. His account of his travels in Italy is a mere itinerary, with the names only of some pictures and statues. He is delighted, as a man might well be, with the first view of the Alps, and is not destitute of enthusiasm. He reserved, however, the materials gathered in Italy for a book, and various titles for it are mentioned, which he appears never to have written. Though he took part in politics, and was the associate of political leaders, his book has but few references to the political events of the time. The affair of Queen Caroline is alluded to; but though he was in Paris when the Duke de Berri was assassinated, not a word is said on the subject. We only know, as far as the book is concerned, that it took place then by Moore mentioning that he had received tickets to some ceremony connected with the Duke de Berri's funeral. His "Diary" is entirely of and concerning himself, family, friends, and associates. It is of more literary than historic importance; yet he was the companion of many historical men, and has preserved some traits of their character and some of their sayings. Into his own deeds he enters very minutely, and describes the loans he made to friends and acquaintances, and the persons he relieved. Some yet living beings may be hurt by the ostentatious record of ten Napoleons lent to one acquaintance, and four Napoleons to another, &c., &c. Mr Moore meant no harm: his "Diary" is an account of things pleasing to himself, and it is a sign of his affectionate and kindly nature that he took pleasure in assisting his friends, and in recording it as he records his love for his wife and his children, the singing parties he was at, and the applause he received.

One of the chief historical and literary events recorded in these volumes is the destruction of Lord Byron's Memoirs. The noble lord entrusted them to Moore for publication. He was anxious, at the same time, to serve his friend and to give the world the benefit of his experience. He knew Moore was not rich, and knew that he was obliged to live abroad in order to escape the consequences of the Bermuda affair till it could be settled, and Byron recommended him at once to raise money on the Memoirs, which he knew would have a great pecuniary value. He must have known, too, that such step would tend to secure the publication of the Memoirs, if he did not intend the recommendation to have that effect. Moore followed his advice, and got 2,000 guineas from Murray for the prospective work, transferring the M.S. into his keeping. On mentioning the matter, however, to some of his aristocratic friends, alarm was excited both in their minds and his by the possible consequences should the book ever be made public. It had been so much read in M.S. that Moore feared it might be worn out, and had it copied. Much of its contents were known, and formed topics for conversation in certain circles. There was much more apprehension of what the book was to disclose than hope that it would mend the morals or raise the character of Lord Byron's associates or reflect much credit on himself. After some hesitation and some negotiation with Murray, Moore succeeded, on Lord Byron's death, in getting back the Memoirs, though it appears from the agreement entered into that his right to the M.S. had ceased with the death of Lord Byron; and at Murray's house the M.S. was entirely burnt in the presence of Mr Wilmot Horton and Colonel Doyle, as the representatives of Lord Byron's sister. A violent scene occurred at Murray's, but Moore's own description of it is omitted by the editor, who acknowledges that he has suppressed details which recal painful feelings. In that, Lord John Russell has, probably, only exercised a due discretion. By destroying the Memoirs, Moore was a loser of 2,000 guineas, for he refused to take the money offered to him, though he had a hope or a belief that it would be made up to him by settling an annuity on his son. His share in the transaction was disinterested, or, as some of his friends said, a romantic sacrifice. 'The editor, who had read the greater part of the M.S., describes the Memoirs as "containing little traces of Lord Byron's genius, and no interesting details of his life." A different idea had got abroad. The Memoirs were believed to contain a great number of interesting details, and not a few scandalous stories. "Met," says Moore, "Stanhope (Lord Mansfield's son-in-law), who asked me whether the statement in the *Times* was true. Told him the two chief facts were; on which he said, 'You have done the finest thing that ever man did—you have saved the country from a pollution.' Here I stopped him, and assured him that this was a mistake; that there was but very little of an objectionable nature in the first or principal part of the Memoirs, and that my chief objection to the total destruction of the M.S. was the sanction such a step would give to this unjust character of the work." The opinion of Mr Stanhope prevails to this day; and thus Moore, according to his own showing, inflicted an injury on the reputation of his friend by not fulfiling the trust confided to him. Though he made a great pecuniary sacrifice, the publication, which could not have been long delayed after Byron's death, might have cost Moore in his social relations a still larger sacrifice. It might have made his presence in many a noble house unpleasant, and have disturbed many parties. We doubt the propriety of his not fulfilling the trust. He knew the character of the Memoirs years before Byron's death, and if he thought they ought not to have been published out of deference to Byron's friends, or those classes with whom Moore lived, he should have sent them back to Byron. He accepted the trust; he raised money on it; and in the end, out of consideration for others—not out of consideration for the friend who trusted him, for the publication would have relieved his memory from some odium cast on it by reports of what the Memoirs contained—he refused to carry out the trust. He sacrificed his friend; he sacrificed more than the 2,000 guineas—he sacrificed character, which required him either to have refused the trust, after well understanding its nature, or to have fulfilled it. Had he published the Memoirs, the society he lived in might possibly have imposed on him a different sacrifice; he would not submit to a banishment like Byron's, and so the world has lost the picture drawn by Byron himself of himself, and of his friends and associates. Of the value of the Memoirs we do not like others should judge for us; and we regret what we regard as Moore's erroneous decision.

It could have been only Moore's reputation and Byron's wish to serve him that induced Byron to make Moore the present, and confide the trust. Except poetry, they had little in common. One defied society—the other lived only in its smiles. One studied only his own wilful heart—the other was kindly, affectionate, and studious to please. Moore disapproved of Byron's conduct, and cautioned him against misanthrophy and atheism. But Byron had cut himself off from all his earlier friends—Hobhouse had had enough of him, he was almost alone in the world, and he probably fixed on Moore because he thought he could bind him to the fulfilment of the trust. He was deceived, and the legacy he meant for the world never reached it. Moore's feelings seem not have been very friendly to Byron. Here is a proof:—"Received this morning Lord Byron's tragedy. Looked again over his letter on Bowles. It is amusing to see through his design in thus depreciating all the present school of poetry. Being quite sure of his own hold upon fame, he contrives to loosen that of all his contemporaries, in order that they may fall away entirely from his side, and leave him unencumbered, even by their floundering. It is like that Methodist preacher who, after sending all his auditory to the devil, thus concluded,—'You may perhaps, on the day of judgment, think to escape by laying hold of my skirts as I go to heaven; but it won't do; I'll trick you all; for I'll wear a spencer, I'll wear a spencer.' So Lord B. willingly surrenders the skirts of his poetical glory, rather than let any of us poor devils stick in them, even for ever so short a time. The best of it is, too, that the wise public all the while turns up its eyes, and exclaims, 'How modest!'"

Moore's book narrates the progress of his own labours—the songs he wrote for Power, and the poems he wrote for Longmans; but the most amusing part of it is the immense number of small stories, little anecdotes, bon mots, &c., it contains. We might collect materials from it for a modern Joe Miller of a somewhat elegant character, though some of the stories have already appeared in our venerable friend Joe. We subjoin specimens, and our readers, young and old, may have many a hearty laugh over its pages.—

MOORE'S COLLECTION OF BON MOTS.

Dined with Lord Trimlestown: company, Lord Granard, Lattin, Harry Bushe, &c. Lattin and I told Irish stories by the dozen. Some of his very amusing. A posting dialogue: "Why, this chaise is very damp." "And a very good right it has to be so, sir; wasn't it all night in the canal?" Lord Trimlestown mentioned a person saying, upon seeing an upstart nobleman covered with stars and orders, *C'est de la noblesse plaquée.*

Dawson told a good story about the Irish landlord counting out the change of a guinea. "Twelve, 13, 14 (a shot heard); 'Bob, go and see who's that that's killed;' 15, 16, 17 (enter Bob), 'It's Kelly, sir.'—Poor Captain Kelly, a very good customer of mine; 18, 19, 20, there's your change, sir."

Bushe told of an Irish country squire, who used, with hardly any means, to give entertainments to the militia, &c, in his neighbourhood; and when a friend expostulated with him on the extravagance of giving claret to these fellows when whisky punch would do just as well, he answered, "You are very right, my dear friend; but I have the claret on tick, and where the devil would I get credit for the *lemons?*" Douglas mentioned the son of some rich grazier

in Ireland, whose son went on a tour to Italy, with express injunctions from the father to write to him whatever was worthy of notice. Accordingly, on his arrival in Italy, he wrote a letter beginning as follows: "Dear Father, the Alps is a very high mountain, and bullocks bear no price." Lady Susan and her daughters, and the Kingstons, came in in the evening, and all supped. As French writer mentions, as a proof of Shakespeare's attention to particulars, ,hi allusion to the climate of Scotland in the words, "Hail, hail, all hail!"—*Grâle grêle, toute grêle.*

Met Luttrell on the Boulevards and walked with him. In remarking rather a pretty woman who passed he said, "The French women are often in the suburbs of beauty, but never enter the town." Company at Lord Holland's, Allen, Henry Fox, the *black* Fox (attached to the embassy), Denon, and, to my great delight, Lord John Russell, who arrived this morning. Lord Holland told before dinner, (*a propos* of something), of a man who professed to have studied "Euclid" all through, and upon some one saying to him, "Well, solve me that problem," answered, "Oh, I never looked at the cuts."

After Williams and I had sung one of the "Irish Melodies," somebody said, "Everything that's national is delightful." "Except the National Debt, ma'am" says Poole. Took tea at Villamil's, and danced to the pianoforte. Wrote thirteen or fourteen lines before I went out. In talking of the organs in Gall's craniological system, Poole said he supposed a drunkard had a *barrel* organ.

Dined at Lattin's: company, Lords Holland, John Russell, Thanet, and Trimlestown; Messrs Maine de Biron and Denon, Luttrel, and Concannon. Abundance of noise and Irish stories from Lattin; some of them very good. A man asked another to come and dine off boiled beef and potatoes with him. "That I will," says the other; "and its rather odd it should be exactly the same dinner I had at home for myself, *barring the beef*." Some one using the old expression about some light wine he was giving, "There's not a headache in a hogshead of it," was answered, "No, but there's a bellyache in every glass of it." In talking of the feeling of the Irish for Buonaparte, Lattin said, that when he was last in Ireland, he has been taken to a secret part of the cabin by one of his poor tenants, who whispered, "I'll know *you'll* not betray me, sir; but just look there, and tell me whether that's the *real thing*," pointing to a soi-disant portrait of Buonaparte, which was neither more nor less than a print of Marshal Saxe, or some such ancient. Denon told an anecdote of a man, who having been asked repeatedly to dinner by a person whom he knew to be but a shabby Amphitryon, went at last, and found the dinner so meagre and bad, that he did not get a bit to eat. When the dishes were removing, the host said, "Well, now the ice is broken, I suppose you will ask me to dine with you some day."—"Most willingly." "Name your day, then."—"*Aujourd'hui par example*," answered the dinnerless guest. Lord Holland told of a man remarkable for absence, who, dining once at the same sort of shabby repast, fancied himself in his own house, and began to apologise for the wretchedness of the dinner. Luttrel told of a good phrase of an attorney's in speaking of a reconciliation that had taken place between two persons whom he wished to set by the ears, "I am sorry to tell you, sir, that a compromise has *broken out* between the parties."

A good story of the fellow in the Marshalsea having heard his companion brushing his teeth the last thing at night, and then, upon waking, at the same work in the morning: "Ogh, a weary night you must have had of it, Mr Fitzgerald.

Dined at home. Some friends of my father's (Mr Abbot, his wife, and her sister) formed the party, together with young Curran. Two or three more came in the evening and supped: sung to them. Story of a man asking a servant, "Is your master at home?—"No sir, he's out." "Your mistress?—"No sir, she's out." "Well, I'll just go in and take an air of the fire till they come."—"Faith, sir, that's out too." When Lord Castlereagh was at Belfast, a common fellow was asking him for money, and when some one remonstrated with him upon it said, "Why, bless your soul, for a tenpenny I'd engage to entertain all his friends in Belfast."

Told a story of a young fellow at a Chelsea ball, who, upon the steward's asking him, "What are you?" (meaning what o'clock it was by him), was so conscientiously alive to the intrusion which he had been guilty of, that he stammered out, "Why, sir, I confess I am a barber; but, if you will have the goodness to say no more about it, I will instantly leave the room."

Went for a short time to Mad. de Broglie's. In talking of Peyronnet, and wondering how he would look in going to receive the sacrament in public, it was said that he and all the rest of the ministers ought to be confessed *en gros*, as they do a regiment,—"Let every one who has committed this sin hold up his hand." The priests of the Greek Church read out a long list of crimes (such as only Greeks would think of) to the penitent, who nods his head at every item of which he has been guilty, and the priest puts a mark of his thumb-nail against it accordingly. At the conclusion the whole is summed up, and a receipt in full given for the total by absolution. In some places people *abonner* themselves for some one favourite vice for six or eight months to come.

By the bye, Wellesley mentioned that Lord Castlereagh, in speaking of the females who were common in the Manchester riots, said, "As for these wretched women, I shall leave them to *purge themselves*."

We cannot withhold the following little story, honourable to the good nature of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Moore's continued affection to his mother. At Dublin—

My mother expressing a strong wish to see Lord Lansdowne, without the fuss of a visit from him, I engaged to manage it for her. Told him that he must let me show him to two people who considered *me* as the greatest man in the world, and him as the next, for being my friend. Very good-naturedly allowed me to walk him past the windows, and wished to call upon them; but I thought it better thus.

These specimens, we suppose, will be enough for our readers; but they will find a great abundance in the book.

JOURNAL OF A CRUISE AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC, *including the Feejees and others inhabited by the Polynesian Negro Races, in Her Majesty's Ship Havannah.* By JOHN ELPHINSTONE ERSKINE, Capt. R.N. *With Maps and Plates.* John Murray, Albemarle street.

THE number of publications by naval men confirms the opinion long ago announced that the leisure of the quarter-deck and the solitude of the midnight watch are favourable to the development of reflective and studious habits, and fit men for other occupations besides managing ships. Some of our naval commanders have made excellent diplomatists, and many of them—amongst others Collingwood—have been poets and authors. We are not surprised, therefore, to find Captain Elphinstone Erskine profiting by the peculiar advantages he had of visiting the islands of the Western Pacific to supply the public with a very good account of their present condition. The Havannah, a small frigate, but, perhaps, the largest ship that ever visited the archipelago of the Pacific, left the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, on 25th June, 1849, proceeding north-easterly, and visited the Niue or Savage Island, lying in 19 deg. south latitude, and between 169 and 170 degs. west ongitude. After a short stay off the island—not even anchoring—she proceeded north-westward to the Samoa or Navigator Islands, to the Tonga or Friendly Islands, to the Feejee Group, to the New Hebrides, to the Loyalty Islands, and, after visiting New Caledonia, went to New South Wales. The Havannah afterwards proceeded on a second cruise, which was continued to the Solomon Islands, which may probably hereafter be described, but the present publication describes only the first cruise. It contains, however, the journal of a Lieut. Pollard, in H. M. schooner Bramble, who was sent to the Feejee Islands to convey thither some of the natives, or rather slaves of one of the chiefs, who had been lent to an Englishman to assist in establishing a trepang fishery in New Caledonia, but had been driven away, and had been carried to New South Wales. The book contains, too, a narrative, by John Jackson, a seaman, who lived some years among the Feejees, and who gives us a more curious account of them than we have had of any of the natives of the Pacific Islands since Mariner's publication on Tongatabou. We will quote from this part one passage describing a burial alive. A young man was ailing, he had lost his appetite, and fearing to be reproached by the Feejee beauties for being a skeleton—shame being an unendurable emotion—resolved to be buried alive. Jackson tried to dissuade him from the sacrifice in vain, and the scene now to be described followed:—

A FEEJEE LIVING INTERMENT.

By this time all his relations had collected round the door. His father had a kind of wooden spade to dig the grave with, his mother had a new suit of tapa, his sister some vermilion and a whale's tooth, as an introduction to the great god of Rage-Rage. He arose, took up his bed and walked, not for life, but for death, his father, mother, and sister following after, with several other distant relations, whom I accompanied. I noticed that they seemed to follow him something in the same way that they follow a corpse in Europe to the grave (that is, as far as relationship and acquaintance are concerned), but, instead of lamenting, they were, if not rejoicing, acting and chatting in a very unconcerned way. At last we reached a place were several graves could be seen, and a spot was soon selected by the man who was to be buried. The old man, his father, began digging his grave, while his mother assisted her son in putting on a new tapa, and the girl (his sister) was besmearing him with vermilion and lamp-black, so as to send him decent into the invisible world, he (the victim) delivering messages that were to be taken by his sister to people then absent. His father then announced to him and the rest that the grave was completed, and asked him, in rather a surly tone, if he was not ready by this time. The mother then nosed him, and likewise the sister. He said, before I die I should like a drink of water. His father made a surly remark, and said, as he ran to fetch it in a leaf doubled up, "You have been a considerable trouble during your life, and it appears that you are going to trouble us equally at your death." The father returned with the water, which the son drank off, and then looked up into a tree covered with tough vines, saying he should prefer being strangled with a vine to being smothered in the grave. His father became excessively angry, and, spreading the mat at the bottom of the grave, told the son to die "*saka tamata*" (like a man), when he stepped into the grave, which was not more than four feet deep, and lay down on his back with the whale's tooth in his hands, which were clasped across his belly. The spare sides of the mats were lapped over him so as to prevent the earth from getting to his body, and then about a foot of earth was shovelled in upon him as quickly as possible. His father stamped it immediately down solid, and called out, in a loud voice, "Sa tiko, sa tiko" (You are stopping there, you are stopping there), meaning "Good bye, Good bye." The son answered with a very audible grunt, and then about two feet more earth was shovelled in and stamped as before by the loving father, and Sa tiko ,called out again, which was answered by another grunt, but much fainter. The grave was then completely filled up, when, for curiosity's sake, I said myself, Sa tiko, but no answer was given, although I fancied, or really did see, the earth crack a little on the top of the grave. The father and mother then turned back to back on the middle of the grave, and, having dropped some kind of leaves from their hands, walked away in opposite directions towards a running stream of water hard by, where they and all the rest washed themselves, and made me wash myself, and then we returned to the town, where there was a feast prepared. As soon as the feast was over (it being then dark), began the dance and uproar which are always carried on either at natural or violent deaths. All classes then give themselves up to excess, especially at unnatural deaths of this sort, and create all manner of uproar by means of large bamboos, trumpet-shells, &c., which will contribute to the general noise which is considered requisite to drive the spirit away and deter him from desiring to dwell or even hover about his late residence.

With this one specimen of the still existing manners we must be content. But such manners are fast passing away. Missionaries are scattered through all the islands, and in most of them there are now English or American sailors. Most of them are continually visited by European or American ships; in many of them are establishments of traders; with almost all of them there is a growing commercial connection. The people are fast learning European arts, and European civilisation is spreading over all these savage islands. Money is getting into use; fire-arms are becoming common; great improvements are made in building and navigating their canoes, and in building their houses; newspapers in the native languages are established; and very soon European civilisation proceeding northwards and eastwards from our Australian setttlements, will meet European civilisation going south from Java and Borneo, and going west from Panama and Valparaiso. Those South Pacific Islands, recently inhabited only by cannibals in the very lowest stage of existence, possessing great natural fertility, and many of them abounding with food, are obviously and fast becoming portions of the civilised world. Civilisation is increasing now most rapidly by its own inherent powers, and as it increases it embraces and extends itself over many new sources of increase. In a few years the population of Europe will be only a small part of the great civilised whole; and such of the nations of Europe as shall remain stationary, though they may hitherto have been something and have played a great part on the theatre of the world, will dwindle into insignificance. Before the rapidly-flowing tide of people and civilisation throughout the vast continent of America and the fertile islands of the Pacific, the present flourishing kingdoms of Europe will sink

into the same kind of relative obscurity as Greece or Italy now stands in relatively to their past splendour and the present greatness of France and England. Captain Erskine's book, which suggests this reflection, is of great value, as making known to us the present condition of those lately savage islands, and in particular in convincing us that commerce is connecting them all with one another and with other places, that religion is diffusing its equalising and enlightening precepts throughout, and that a uniform yet multifarious civilisation, adapted equally to all people, is spreading over the whole globe.

A VISIT TO MEXICO, *the West India Islands, Yucatan, and the United States, &c.* By WM. PARISH ROBERTSON, Author of "Letters on Paraguay." *In 2 vols.* Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

HAVING a very lively recollection of the former productions of Mr Robertson and his brother on Paraguay, we are disappointed by the present work. The former works were joint productions, and we fear the company has lost much of its literary capital by the death of one of its members. Mr P. Robertson lost his brother in 1843, and the present work suffers from that. At the end of 1848 he went to Mexico, on a mission from the Mexican bondholders, and was with his daughter, who accompanied him, wrecked in the Forth. His passage to Mexico was long and disagreeable—his stay there short and occupied with business, so that even with the assistance of the lady, who has contributed to the production, he has not produced a very valuable book. The chief information of importance it contains refers to the Real del Monte Mines, which, after they were given up by the English company, were taken in hand by two or three Mexicans, and with the agent of the late company for a manager, are again likely to be profitable, though not to yield such a princely fortune as they gave in the latter part of the last century to the Conde de Regla. According to the statement of Mr Robertson's book, the English company expended in little more than 20 years 15,381,633 dols to get 10,481,475 dols worth of silver—a very losing concern, which, in the end, caused the bankruptcy and dissolution of the company. Mr Robertson's book is in the form of letters, and is a *melange* of personal observations, statistics, and politics.

MONEY: *How to Get, how to Keep, and how to Obtain it. A Guide to Fortune.* Ingram, Cooke, and Co., 227 Strand.

THIS is a carefully prepared edition of Mr Freedley's work, "A Practical Treatise on Business," noticed in our journal of Feb. 5, with most of the matter which refers exclusively to America omitted, and a good deal of matter, to make the book more appropriate to England, added. It was our duty then to speak very highly of the original work, and the present edition seems to us still better adapted to English readers, and to deserve still higher commendation. By being abridged, it is published at a much cheaper price, and will probably be a great favourite in this form with the mercantile community.

THE KEY TO UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: *presenting the Original Facts and Documents upon which the Story is Founded, together with Corroborative Statements verifying the Truth of the Work.* By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet street.

THE controversy in which Mrs Beecher Stowe is involved with her slave-owning countrymen and their partisans has made the publication of the present work necessary. It is a collection of documents of all kinds, filling a large volume, to verify the statements of her former book. The novel, however, was infinitely more pleasing to read than the facts. We did not trouble ourselves as we read that about the evidence for its truth; but the present work is a book of facts and statements, which require to be dealt with as a basis of judgment. It must be closely scrutinised, and collateral facts taken into consideration, because it calls on us not to be amused with a tale, but to pronounce a verdict of guilt against a nation. It would have been better, perhaps, for Mrs Stowe to have rested her case upon the general bad name of slavery. We are all willing to believe all possible horrors of that, though we may doubt the evidence she offers. A bad name will hang a dog, and it would have been as well for her to rely on the bad name of slavery. It cannot be conceded to the advocates of slavery in the South, even if we admit, as they assert, that the black race is created inferior, that this justifies the white race in reducing the black race to slavery. One consequence of the plan is, by the degradation of the whites, to create a condition of society very inferior to that of a society composed wholly of free whites. Another consequence is, to perpetuate and extend the inferior rare. In contact with the superior race the Negro must, like the Indian, disappear: making him a slave preserves him. Were he not enslaved he must, in contact with the white man, perish. Had he been found in America, as were the Indians, he would have been extirpated; and in America he can only live as the slave of the white man, whom his slavery injures. The free white States make a much more rapid progress in knowledge, skill, and power than the slave States. But for the continued growth of knowledge in the free States, the slave States would be no better than the West India Islands. Hence it may be concluded, that those who advocate the superiority of the white race as a decree of Providence, counteract its consequences when they make slaves of the blacks and preserve them, instead of allowing the white race to plough them or eat them, as they have done the Indians, out of the land. On the admitted principle that there is a difference and a superiority of races, it cannot be said, as the partisans of abolition say, that the Negroes should be placed on an equality with the whites. They are not placed on an equality in the Northern States where slavery does not exist—they are not equal in England and Africa—and no laws, no institutions, no manners, can make them equal. To many people, accordingly, what Mrs Stowe has written on the subject will appear an idle tirade. It excites ridicule in the States, and weakens her cause. She enlisted our sympathies by her novel; she will not be as successful in captivating our reason by her treatise, political, theological, and philosophical. It is undoubtedly a great storehouse of facts showing the bearings of slavery. It leaves slavery without the shadow of an excuse or defence—it lays bare its horrible cruelties and its manifold vices; but it does not inform the Americans how they are to get rid of slavery, nor satisfy us that the whites and the Negroes can co-exist in the same space except in that or a similar relation. In Barbadoes, where the two races do exist without nominal slavery, the bulk of the blacks are the tenants of the white, and kept in obedience by white power. The alternatives are—slavery of the inferior race, or extirpation, or an intermingling of blood, which, with the Africans, seems not feasible. As Negroes have been carried to America and allowed to increase under the protection of the white races, to extirpate them seems impossible, and therefore slavery is, and, we are afraid, must be continued. At the same time there is no necessity to enforce that by law which exists as fact, and all laws which encourage or protect individual whites in the commission of cruelty ought to be put down. Inequality is not incompatible with kindness; it implies it, and kindness seems better than extirpation. The slaveholders must be rather encouraged to mitigate slavery than terrified into enforcing it. The question in the United States is an all-important one, not to be solved by sympathies. With the novel of Mrs Stowe many would agree and would sympathise, who will not agree with many of the deductions of her treatise.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Journal of a Cruise among the Islands of the Western Pacific. By J. E. Erskine, Capt. R.N. Murray.
Webster's Royal Red Book.
The Earth and its Inhabitants. By Margaret E. Darton. Hall, Virtue, and Co.
The Universal Library. No. XIII. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
Money. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.
The Sceptic. By Eliza Lee Follen. Tweedie.
The Poetry of Home. By Goodwyn Barmby. Tweedie.
Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle. Bohn.
Aristotle's Politics and Economics. Bohn.
Cage and Chamber Birds. By J. M. Bechstein. Bohn.
The Home; and Strife and Peace. (Miss Bremer's Works.) Bohn.
Taxation: its Nature and Properties. By Alex. Gibbon, Esq. Pelham Richardson.
Costa Rica and New Granada. By Don Felipe Molina. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Bridge of London. By Francis Bennoch. Effingham Wilson.
British Statistics for the Half-century.
The Life of Lord Bacon. By Lord Campbell. Murray.
Encyclopædia Britannia. (8th edition). Vol. I. A. and C. Black.
The Dublin Magazine for May.
Tait's Magazine for May.
The Magazine of Industry for May.
The National Miscellany for May.
Maxims judged by Himself and by his Contemporaries. By Jules de Bréval. Vizetelly.
Time the Avenger. Simms and M'Intyre.
The History of Europe from 1789. By Sir A. Alison, Bart. Part I. Blackwood and Sons.
A Letter to Lord Cranworth on the Ecclesiastical Courts. By A. J. Stephens.
The Theory and Practice of Caste. By B. A. Irving, Esq., B.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Land Tax of India. By Neil B. E. Baillie. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Educational Institutions of the United States. From the Swedish of P. A. Siljestrom, M.A. Chapman.
Adventures of Sir James Brooke, K.C.B. By George Foggo. Wilson.
Concise Remarks on the Principal National Governments, &c., &c. By Bomanji Dossabhai Munshi.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 23rd day of April, 1853:—*

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	31,992,475	Government debt	11,075,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	17,973,321
		Silver bullion	19,154
	31,992,475		31,992,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,221,382
Rest	3,114,359	Other Securities	13,632,497
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,712,989	Notes	8,584,165
Other Deposits	13,206,923	Gold and Silver Coin	561,706
Seven Day and other Bills	1,412,479		
	35,999,730		35,999,730

Dated the 28th April, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	24,820,809	Securities	26,300,879
Public Deposits	3,712,989	Bullion	18,554,181
Other or private Deposits	13,206,923		
	41,740,721		44,855,060

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,114,339*l., as stated in the above account under the head* REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£211,051
A decrease of Public Deposits of	67,927
A decrease of Other Deposits of	416,145
A decrease of Securities of	452,540
A decrease of Bullion of	238,815
An increase of Rest of	3,868
A decrease of Reserve of	35,980

The present returns show a *decrease of circulation*, 211,951*l* ; a *decrease* of *public deposits*, 67,227*l* ; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 416,045*l* ; a *decrease* of *securities*, 452,540*l*, the whole being private securities ; a *decrease* of *bullion*, 238,815*l* ; an *increase* of *rest*, 3,868*l* ; and a *decrease* of *reserve*, 33,980*l*.

The money market is easy rather than otherwise. Money is taken on call at 2¼, and the best bills are discounted at 2¾.

The exchanges remain very steady, another evidence of the uniform and steady manner in which commerce is now conducted. In fact, when the exchanges are now much affected, it is rather in consequence of the action of some Government than of the irregularities or great changes in the imports and exports.

The demand for silver is not active, and only a portion of the quantity brought by the West India packet was sold on Thursday at previous prices. It was purchased for India, but silver is not now so eagerly bought for exportation to that part of the world as a few weeks ago.

The funds, which have tended upwards through the week till yesterday, when they went backward, have been firm to-day with an ordinary amount of business. Consols closed at 100¾, but they have been, in the course of the week, 101. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day of the week, and the closing price last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks :—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	100½	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
Monday	100⅝	100⅞	100⅞	101
Tuesday	100⅞	101	100⅞	100⅞
Wednesday	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
Thursday	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101
Friday	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
3 per cent consols, account	100⅝ ¾	100⅝ ¾
— — money	100⅝ ¾	100⅝ ¾
3¼ percents	103⅛ ¼	103⅛ ¼
3 per cent reduced ... do.	99⅞ ¾	99⅞ par
Exchequer bills, large March	4s 9s	2s 7s
— — June	4s 9s	...
Bank stock	225½ 7½	226½ 7½
East India stock	260½ 2½	260 2
Spanish 3 percents	47¾ 8½	47¾ 8½
— 3 percents new def.	23¾ 4½	23¾ 4
Portuguese 4 percents	40 1	39½ 40½
Mexican 3 percents	27⅞ ¾	26¾ 7
— 5 per cents	...	...
Dutch 2½ percents	65⅞ 6½	65½ ¾
— 4 percents	96¾ 7½	95½ ¾
Russian, 4½ stock	104 ½	104 ½
Sardinian stock	97 8	97½ 8
Peruvian	...	...
— deferred	67 8	68½ ¾
New Peruvian Scrip	3½ 4 pm	3¾ 4½
Venezuela	38 40	38½ 9½
Spanish Certif.	...	...
Turkish Scrip	...	...

The business in the railway market has been more active this week than last, and to-day shares of all kinds were firm. French shares were very firm. The following is our usual list of the price of the principal shares last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices This day.
Bristol and Exeter	104 105	103 105
Caledonians	64 64½	65½ 66
Eastern Counties	13½ 13¾	13½ 13¾
East Lancashire	72 74	72 74
Great Northern	85 86	89½ 90½
Great Western	91½ 92	92 92½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	76¾ 77½	79 79½
London and Blackwalls	9½ 9 ¾	9⅝ 9¾
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	104 105	105 106
London & North Western	119½ 120	119½ 119⅝
London and South Western	90½ 91½	90 91
Midlands	74½ 74¾	75½ 75¾
North British	34½ 35½	35 36
North Staffordshire	4⅜ 4⅝ dis	4⅜ 4⅝ dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	50 51	52 53
South Eastern	75 75½	75¾ 76½
South Wales	36½ 37	37 37½
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	68½ 69½	69 70
York and North Midland	58½ 59½	59½ 60½
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	36½ 36½	36½ 36¾
Do. 20*l* 3 ₩ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14½ 14¾	14½ 14¾
Paris and Rouen	44½ 45	45½ 46½
Paris and Strasbourg	33⅞ 34½	35½ 35½
Rouen and Havre	20½ 21½ x d	21½ 21½
Dutch Rhenish	1 ½ dis	1½ ¾ dis
Paris and Lyons	17½ 17¾ pm	18½ 18⅞ pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	...	...
East Indian	5½ 6 pm	5½ 6 pm
Dijon and Besancon	3 3½ pm	3½ 4 pm
Madras	2 2½ pm	2½ 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	5 5½ pm	5½ 5½ pm
Paris and Orleans	41½ 42½ x d	42 43
Western of France	10½ 11½ pm	11½ 11⅝
India Peninsular	2½ 2½ pm	2½ 2¾ pm
Grand Junction of France	1½ 2 pm	2½ 3 pm

In the course of the week no less than five vessels have arrived from Australia, having gold on board. The total quantity is 118,537 ounces, valued at 475,000*l*, exclusive of what passengers may bring ; while the news by these arrivals teaches us to expect continually increasing quantities. There are favourable accounts, too, from New Zealand of the gold discoveries there, while later advices from Sydney, via Panama, tells us that more gold is on its way, and that more than ever was obtained.

The latest news from New York to the 16th inst. confirm the previous intelligence of the money market there having become quieter. The pressure had almost disappeared, and confidence was re-established. Money was comparatively easy, and there was a good demand for most imported articles.

The recent speculations in the metal market have been followed by the dishonour of some large acceptances of Mr John Attwood, and some alarm has been created by reports that his liabilities were nearly half a million. It has been ascertained, however, that this is a great exaggeration, and it is believed that there are abundant means to meet his engagements. Such an untoward circumstance, however, as a temporary delay in meeting engagements by a gentleman who was reputed to be very rich gives rise to other unpleasant rumours, but we have no good authority for repeating them.

Advices from Rotterdam mention the suspension there of Wentzel and Co., in consequence of transactions in colonial produce generally, with liabilities of between 30,000*l* and 40,000*l*.

A private letter from the Havana, of April 7th, says :—" General Santa Anna is gone from here in the British steamer to Vera Cruz by which he arrived. His ideas are most liberal respecting the tariff, and his wish to prevent smuggling by the frontiers very strong. We hope that some order will be introduced into the Mexican finances, and though very scarce of money, some means will be found to obtain funds. In the 13th article of the Tehuantepec treaty with the United States, the authorities of the latter engaged to keep on the frontiers a sufficient military force to prevent the depredations of the Indians. But this engagement, which will cost the United States a great sum annually, will not cover the daily claims for losses caused by the Indians, and the total cost is expected to be very large. The United States on this account urge a reconsideration of the article, and propose an arrangement to pay a round sum, which is not popular in Mexico."

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	April 28	f.25 5	3 days' sight
		24 87½	3 months' date
		...	1 —
Antwerp	— 28	f.25 05	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 26	fl11 80	3 days' sight
		11 72½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 26	m13 4¾	3 days' sight
		13 3½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 19	38d	3 —
Madrid	— 22	51 1-5d	3 —
Lisbon	— 19	54½d to 54¾d	3 —
Gibraltar	— 14	51d	3 —
New York	— 16	9 to 9½ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	— 6	2 per cent pm	30 —
		1½ —	60 —
		1 —	90 —
Havana	— 7	8¾ to 9 per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 17	28d	90 —
Bahia	— 22	28½d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 25	28½d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— ...	...	60 —
Singapore	— 15	...	60 days' sight
		4s 7½d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 14	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		4 per cent. dis.	6 —
Bombay	— 29	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		2s 0½d to 2s 0½d	6 —
Calcutta	— 19	2s 0½d to 2s 0¾d	6 —
		...	3 —
		...	1 —
California	— 16	47½d to 47¾d	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	— 21	4s 9½d to 4s 10d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	Feb. 21	3 to 3½ per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney	— 1	4 to 5½ per cent. dis.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Mar. 1	48d	60 to 90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff), which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17 ; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·07½, it follows that gold is about 0·38 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 427 per mark, which at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.6 ; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·5¾, it follows that gold is 0.12 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109¾ per cent. ; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·17 per cent. in favour of England ; but, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves no profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

	Commercial bills at 60 days' sight ₩ Co.'s rupee. s d	s d	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight ₩ Co.'s rupee. s d	s d	Amount of E.I. Co.'s bills drawn from April 8 to 23. £ s d
Bills on Bengal	2 0½	2 0½	2 1	0 0	53,290 12 3
Madras	2 0½	2 0½	2 1	0 0	3,544 17 4
Bombay	2 0½	2 0½	2 1½	0 0	—,000 0 0
Bi-monthly					57,835 9 7

Total drafts from Jan. 7 to April 23, 1853	371,203 15 4
Total drafts from May 7, 1852, to April 23, 1853, (*East India Company's official year commencing from May 1*)	3,316,965 3 2

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, 3,500,000*l*.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent ...	...	226½	227	227½ 6½	227½	226½ 7½
3 per Cent Reduced Anns. —	99⅞ 100	100 ⅛	100⅛	100⅛ 100	100 ⅛	99⅞
3 per Cent Consols Anns. ...	100⅛ ⅞	100⅛	100⅛ ⅞	100⅛ ⅞	100⅝ ⅞	100⅞
3 per Cent Anns., 1726 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns. — —	103⅛ ⅝	103⅛	103⅝ ⅛	103⅛ ⅝	103⅝ ⅛	103⅝ ⅛
New 5 per Cent... — —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860 ...	...	...	6	...	5 15-16	6
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	5 13-16	...	5 15-16	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	6½	6 3-16
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent ...	262	263	260½	262	262	...
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000l.	...	...	35s p	35s p	40s 38s p	37s 35s p
Ditto under 500l ...	...	...	35s p	...	...	37s 30s p
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent...	116	...	...	...	116	116 5½
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	99½	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	100	100 ½	...	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1751... —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for acct. May 12...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct. May 12	100⅝ ⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101	100⅞
India Stock for acct May 12...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excheq. Bills, 1000l.......1½d...	4s p	4s p	...	8s 4s p	3s 7s p	7s p
Ditto 500l —	...	...	8s p	8s 4s p	3s 7s p	...
Ditto Small —	4s 8s p	4s 8s p	4s 8s p	8s 4s p	3s 7s p	7s 2s p
Ditto Advertised 1d	...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris April 25	London April 27	Paris April 26	London April 28	Paris April 27	London April 29
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept. —	103 60	...	103 50	...	103 50	...
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept. —	...	—	—	...	...	...
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	80 40	...	80 55	...	80 40	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2730 0	...	2730 0	—	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 5	...	25 5	—	25 5	...
Ditto 3 months	24 87½	...	24 87½	—	24 67½	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 16½	11 17	11 16½	11 17
Ditto	3 ms	11 18	11 18½	11 17½	11 18½
Rotterdam	—	11 18½	11 18½	11 18	11 18½
Antwerp	—	25 27½	25 30	25 25	25 30
Brussels	—	25 27½	25 30	25 25	25 30
Hamburg	—	13 7⅞	13 8½	13 8	13 8½
Paris	short	25 2½	25 7½	25 2½	25 7½
Ditto	3 ms	25 25	25 27½	25 25	25 30
Marseilles	—	25 27½	25 30	25 27½	25 30
Frankfort on the Main	—	120½	120⅝	120½	120½
Vienna	—	11 2	11 6	10 59	11 4
Trieste	—	11 4	11 9	11 2	11 6
Petersburg	—	37½	...	37½	...
Madrid	—	50½	50½	50½	50½
Cadiz	—	50½	50⅞	50½	50⅞
Leghorn	—	29 65	29 85	29 55	29 75
Genoa	—	25 30	25 35	25 30	25 35
Naples	—	41⅛	...	41⅝	41½
Palermo	—	124½	125	124½	125
Messina	—	124⅝	125½	124⅝	125½
Lisbon	—	53⅝	53½	52⅞	53½
Oporto	—	53⅛	53½	53⅝	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds...	...	101	...	101	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent ... ... —	...	...	100½ 1	...	...	100⅞
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	100½	...	10 ½	...	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839 ...	...	...	...	...	...	102½
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	66 7	...	66 7	...	...	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	6⅝ ½	6½ ½	6½ ½	6 5⅞	...	6
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	24	...	...
Ditto Deferred	11½	11½ ⅝	11½	...	...	...
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons... ...	10 ½	9¾ 11	9½ 11½	12	9½ 11½	9½ 11½
Mexican 3 per cent	27⅝ ⅛	27⅝ ½	27½ ⅛	27⅛	27½ ⅞	27
Peruvian 4½ per cent... ... ... —	89	...	...	88½	88⅞ 9	89
Ditto Scrip	4½ pm	4 pm	...	4 pm	...	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	68	68	68½ ½	68½ 8	...	68½
Portuguese, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841... ...	...	40	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	40	39⅞	40
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling ...	120	120½	...	...	120⅛	119⅞
Ditto 4½ per cent	104½	104½ ⅝	...	104½	...	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent...	99⅞	97⅛	...	98	97½ ⅛	97⅞ ⅞
Spanish 3 per cent	48⅝	48⅝ 8	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	24½ 3⅞	24½ 3⅞	24½ 3⅞	...	23⅞	23⅞
Ditto Passive converted	...	5½	...	...	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded ...	7½ pc	7½ pc	6⅞ pc	...	6⅞ pc	6⅞ pc
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	100½	...	...	100½	100½	100½
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders...	...	...	64½	64⅞ ½	65⅝	66
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	97 6½	...	96½ 5½	95	96	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

	℔ cent	Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices. April 29	Amer. Prices. April 16
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	111½	120
—	6	1862	...	—		114½
— Certificates	6	1867-8	...	—	110	120
Alabama ... ... Sterling	5	1858	9,000,000	—		95
Indiana	4	1861 / 1866	5,600,000	—		
—	2½	1861-6	2,000,000	—		
— Canal, Preferred... ...	5	1861-6	4,500,000	—		
— — Special do ...	5	1861-6	1,300,000	—		
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	—		109
Louisiana ... Sterling	5	1850 / 1852	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		
Maryland ... Sterling	5	1888	8,000,000	Jan. and July		103½
Massachusetts ... Sterling	5	1868	5,000,000	April and Oct.		
Michigan	6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July		
Mississippi	6	1861 / 1866 / 1871	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1850-8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	6	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	93 xd	
Ohio	6	1875	19,000,000	Jan. and July		116½
Pennsylvania	5	1854-70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		96½
South Carolina	5	1866	3,000,000	Jan. and July	100½	
Tennessee	6	1868	3,000,000	—		
Virginia	6	1857	7,000,000	—		109
United States Bank Shares ...		1866	35,000,000	—		
Louisiana State Bank... ...	10	1870	2,000,000	—		
Bank of Louisiana	8	1870	4,000,000	—		
New York City...	5	1860 / 1856	9,600,000	Quarterly		
New Orleans City	5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July		
— Canal and Banking		1863	...	—		
Planters' Bank of Tennessee...		...	...	...		
New York Life Trust		...	...	...		

Exchange at New York 108½ 9½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price pr. share
			L.	L.	s.	D.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50	0	0	90
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11	0	0	25½
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	50
200,000	6l p cent	Anchor	5	1	0	0	...
24,000	13s 6d	Atlas	50	5	15	0	22½
3,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	24½
12,000	7s 6d	British Commercial	50	5	0	0	7
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10	0	0	20½
...	4l	County	100	10	0	0	121
...	14s	Crown	50	5	0	0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5	0	0	7½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	20	0	0	20½
...	...	General	5	5	0	0	5½
1,000,000l	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.		—		151½
20,000	5l p cent	Guardian	100	45	0	0	61½
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50	0	0	...
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	19½
13,453	1l sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20	0	0	58
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	4½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	20	0	0	50
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2	0	0	...
3,900	10s & bs	London Fire	25	12	10	0	28½
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12	10	0	28½
10,000	15s p sh	Marine	100	15	0	0	25
10,000	4½l p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2	0	0	3
...	...	Monarch	5	1	0	0	21s
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2	10	0	2⅞
30,000	5l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2	0	0	2½
...	...	Phœnix	...		...		...
2,500	1l 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	41
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	8½ xd
689,220l	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.		...		236
...	6½l	Sun Fire	...		...		...
4,000	1l 10s	Do. Life	...		...		65
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4	0	0	5
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10	0	0	45½
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4	12	6	5½

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid			Price pr share
			L.	L.	s.	D.	
22,500	6l per ct	Australasia	40	40	0	0	8½ 7½
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50	0	0	...
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25	0	0	...
...	...	Chrtd. Bnk India Austral., & China	20	2	0	0	2½
...	6l per ct	Commercial of London... ...	100	20	0	0	...
10,000	6l per ct	London and County	50	20	0	0	30
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10	0	0	...
50,000	6l p c & bs	London and Westminster ...	100	20	0	0	36
10,000	6l per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35	0	0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10	0	0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22	10	0	...
33,873	10l pc & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25	0	0	54
20,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25	0	0	49
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10	0	0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25	0	0	...
8,000	6l per ct	South Australia	25	25	0	0	49½
20,000	6½l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25	0	0	77 8
8,000	6½l per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2	10	0	...
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10	0	0	17½
15,000	...	Union of Madrid...	40	40	0	0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			L.	L.	
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	6½ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	...
1,352,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	—	—
7,000	1½ p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	...	Victoria	20	4 0 0	6½

PRICES OF BULLION.	£	s	d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard).....per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	0	0
Silver in bars (standard).....	0	5	1

The Commercial Times.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 23rd April, WEST INDIES and PACIFIC, per Great Western steamer, *via* Southampton—Greytown, March 16; Honduras, 19; Carthagena, 28; Santa Martha, 12; Chagres, 26; Berbice, 23; Demerara, 26; Jamaica, 27; Trinidad, 24; Hayti, 28; Barbadoes, 27; Porto Rico, 29; Martinique, 29; Antigua, 29; St Thomas, April 2; Valparaiso, March 1; Cobija, 5; Callao, 12; Panama, 22.
On 23rd April, SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 15, *via* Panama.
On 25th April, AMERICA, per Nicaragua steamer, *via* Liverpool—Prince Edward Island, April 8; Montreal, 11; Fredericktom, 11; New York, 12; Boston, 13; Halifax, 14.
On 26th April, CALIFORNIA, March 16, *via* United States.
On 25th April, PENINSULAR, per Tagus steamer, *via* Southampton—Gibraltar, April 14; Cadiz, 15; Lisbon, 19; Oporto 20; Vigo, 20.
On 28th April, AMERICA, per Atlantic steamer, *via* Liverpool—New York, April 15.
On 28th April, JAMAICA, April 6, *via* United States.
On 28th April, HAVANA, April 7, *via* United States.
On 24th April, INDIA and CHINA, *via* Marseilles—Hong Kong, March 11; Batavia, 7; Singapore, 15; Penang, 16; Calcutta, 19; Madras, 26; Bombay, 29; Ceylon, 29; Aden, April 9; Alexandria, 19; Malta, 22.
On 28th April, SYDNEY, N. S. W., Feb. 1, per Vimeira, *via* Portsmouth.

Mails will be Despatched

FROM LONDON.

On 2nd May (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA CHILI, PERU, &c. (Honduras excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per Parana steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 3rd May (evening), for UNITED STATES, *BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Atlantic steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 4th May (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, per Ripon steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 6th May (evening), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Africa steamer, *via* Liverpool.
On 7th May (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 9th May (morning), for PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, BRAZILS, RIVER PLATE, and FALKLAND ISLANDS, per Tay steamer, *via* Southampton.
On 9th May (evening), for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, *via* Marseilles.
* If addressed "*Via* United States."

The Argo screw steamer is appointed to sail 7th May from Southampton, for the Cape of Good Hope, Port Philip, and Sydney; letters in time on the 6th May.

Mails Due.

MARCH 30.—Australia.
APRIL 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
MAY 1.—West Indies.
MAY 1.—Mexico and Havana.
MAY 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
MAY 5.—America.
MAY 6.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
MAY 9.—West Coast of Africa.
MAY 14.—Brazils and River Plate.
MAY 16.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
MAY 16.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
MAY 16.—West Indies.
MAY 14.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

	Wheat.	*Barley*	*Oats.*	*Rye.*	*Beans.*	*Peas.*
Sold.....qrs	68,439	24,207	17,661	105	4,895	935
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, April 23.....	44 7	31 5	19 0	27 3	34 9	31 11
— — 16.....	44 10	31 11	19 0	29 10	34 8	33 7
— — 9.....	44 9	31 4	18 9	31 10	34 5	32 10
— — 2.....	44 4	31 6	19 0	30 5	34 5	32 5
— Mar. 26.....	44 9	31 10	18 9	33 0	34 3	32 6
— — 19.....	45 5	31 9	18 10	30 10	34 2	32 11
Six weeks' average.....	44 9	31 7	18 11	30 6	34 5	32 8
Same time last year	41 6	29 4	19 6	32 1	30 1	29 9
Duties.....	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee and Perth,

In the week ending April 20, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peameal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buck wht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	50,877	10,311	2,327	167	586	3,591	2,523	35
Colonial...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	50,908	10,311	2,327	167	586	3,591	2,523	35

Imports of week..... 70,450 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Notwithstanding the dreary weather, which seems extremely unfavourable to vegetation, and which prevails over a great part of the neighbouring Continent, the corn market was dull to-day, with only a retail trade at last week's prices. The arrivals of foreign corn have been liberal in the week, and more is on the way. The supplies, however, from the Baltic will not be so large as were expected, and good Baltic wheat fetches a good price. From the corn markets of the neighbouring Continent the reports are, that the markets are all dull, except Antwerp, where the animation reported to exist is, however, only for home consumption, and was temporary as well as local.

In the sugar market this week there has been an increased disposition to purchase, and prices are from 6d to 1s better than last Friday. The sales in the week amount to 2,077 hhds West India, 3,920 bags Mauritius, 1,340 bags of Bengal, and 5,940 bags of Penang. The market for refined sugar is dull.

Coffee is dull of sale, with no alteration in the prices.

The late information from China has given firmness to the tea market, but importers being unwilling to sell at present rates, not much business has been done. The article is firmly held, however, for a rise. The quantity on which duty was paid at this port during the week ending 21st instant amounted to only 209,955 lbs, against 643,903 lbs in the same period last year; but holders are preparing for large deliveries as soon as ever the proposed new duties come into operation, and a few weeks will make up for much of the diminished deliveries in the previous three months.

The demand for silk, according to Mr H. W. Eaton's circular of the 22nd inst., has improved in the present month, and the market has become firmer. The deliveries continue large.

Notwithstanding the favourable accounts for holders of cotton received this week from America, the Liverpool market has remained rather dull, although the total sales of 42,000 bales prove a much larger business than was expected from the daily reports. The quotations remain unchanged. The American accounts received on Monday and Wednesday last show the transactions in their markets to have been large, with higher prices (middling was quoted 10c at New Orleans), and a continued falling off in the receipts. Shipments to Europe were very small, the quantity now afloat for this country being only about 90,000 bales, against about 300,000 bales at this period last year. By telegraph from Liverpool we are informed that, on taking stock to-day, it turns out to be 65,000 bales less than the weekly statements showed, which is undoubtedly an important feature; the consumption is thereby proved to be about 40,000 bales weekly, which corroborates the statements of Mr Bazley. This important difference in the stock can only have arisen either from the cotton imported by the spinners being added to the Liverpool stock without such being deducted when taken away therefrom, or from cotton being reported for speculation instead of for the trade. It is to be hoped that every effort will be made to avoid errors detrimental to all parties. We repeat our former assertion, that only by proper returns from the railways and Custom-house of shipments by sea can a correct stock account be kept. After the announcement of the above error, the Liverpool market became more brisk, and better prices were paid, with sales of 7,000 to 8,000 bales. In this market the sales sum up 2,700 bales at unchanged prices.

In the oil market, "pending the adoption of the proposed Budget," says Messrs Wilson, Rose, Graham, and Co., "there is necessarily some interruption to business, but such confidence is entertained of its being carried, that the different articles likely to be influenced by it are advancing in value." Amongst the articles which are firmer are linseed oil, rape oil, and palm oil. Tallow, too, continues to advance, and St Petersburg yellow candle is worth 47s 6d to 47s 9d per cwt on the spot.

Our advices from the Havanna, to the 8th of April, from M. de Embil and Co., state that the market continued active. Prices of sugars remain the same, except for fine yellows and whites, which are scarce, and ¼ rial higher. The exports for Spain and for the United States have been considerably less than the same time last year. The total stock here is estimated at 150,000 boxes. Muscovadoes are in less demand for the United States, at prices almost nominal. Freights—Small Spanish vessels are in demand at 3*l* 5s to 3*l* 7s 6d per ton, and 3*l* to 3*l* 2s 6d for Falmouth. The exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas, from 1st January to 31st March, from 1849 to 1853, were as follows:—

	Boxes.
1849.....	148,401
1850.....	201,855
1851.....	189,516
1852.....	222,720
1853.....	180,888

From which it appears that the quantity is less this year than any year of the series except 1849.

From a very detailed statement of the sugar crop of Louisiana by Mr P. A. Champomier, which has just reached us, published at New Orleans in the present year, it appears that the total produce in 1852 was 321,934 hhds, which exceeds by 74,011 hhds the largest previous produce of any year since 1828. In 1849, the next largest year, the produce was 247,923. The cane culture of Louisiana is continually extending, and the produce in 1852 was nearly four times as great as the produce in 1828—321,934 hhds, against 88,000 hhds.

INDIGO.

ABOUT 15,100 chests of all descriptions of East India indigo are now declared for the approaching quarterly sales; they consist, in Catalogue A, of about 8,000 chests Bengal, &c., of all qualities, but few fine, about 1,500 chests Kurpah, about 1,700 chests Madras, a large proportion of which is very low, about 500 chests Oude, and about

400 chests inferior sorts, fig-, Bimlipatam, &c., and finally, in Catalogue B, of about 3,000 chests various, mostly remnants of sold parcels.

Transactions this week are of little importance. About 140 serons Spanish, offered in public sales, were nearly all bought in, in the absence of buyers, who are now too busily engaged in completing their catalogues for the quarterly May sales.

The overland India mail, which arrived on Thursday, brings accounts from Calcutta of 21st March, which offer but little interest. The dealings in indigo were by no means animated, and prices for ordinary qualities somewhat lower; about 80,000 maunds of the 1852 crop had been disposed of. The shipments are given as follows:—

	Chests.		Fact. maunds.
To London	5,210	weighing	31,859
Liverpool	264		901
Great Britain	5,474		32,810
France	7,380		26,567
Other European ports	40		134
America	906		3,529
Gulf	1,589		5,524
Suez	261		897
Sydney	4		9
Total	19,658		69,490

COTTON.

New York April 16.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, on	April 6	SOUTH CAROLINA	April 6
MOBILE	2	NORTH CAROLINA	9
FLORIDA	4	VIRGINIA	1
TEXAS	2	NEW YORK	12
GEORGIA	8	OTHER PORTS	9

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	2,840,418	2,469,171	371,247	...
EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN since do.	1,156,505	1,006,756	149,749	...
Exported to France since do	270,213	323,602	...	53,389
Exported to the North of Europe since do	88,493	95,853	...	7,360
Exported to other foreign ports since do	130,107	114,738	15,361	...
TOTAL EXPORTED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES since do	1,645,313	1,541,149	104,164	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	748,805	568,186	180,619	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS

(Not included in Receipts.)

	1853		1852	
	bales		bales	
At latest corresponding dates	72,871		67,436	

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	2,840,418	...	2,469,171
Total supply	...	2,927,887	...	2,568,744
Deduct shipments	1,645,313		1,541,149	
Deduct stock left on hand	748,805		568,106	
		2,394,118		2,109,255
Leaves for American consumption		533,769		459,489

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports
At New Orleans	April 2	67	24	19
— Mobile	2	12	5	1
— Florida	4	5	2	...
— Galveston	March 26	...	...	1
— Savannah	April 8	16	1	8
— Charleston	8	8	4	6
— New York	12	27	5	103
Total		135	41	138

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 5-16d per lb.

Exchange, 109½ *to* 109¾.

There has been a more active demand for the past three days, and prices generally are ¼th of a cent per lb higher. The sales for the last three days are 12,400 bales, making a total for the week of 14,800 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	9	10
Low to good middling	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼
Middling fair to fair	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼	12¼
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIVERPOOL MARKET, April 29.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	1852—Same period		
							Ord.	Fair.	Fine.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	5¼d	5⅝d	6¼d	6⅝d	6¾d	7d	4¾d	5¾d	6d
New Orleans	5¼	5⅝	6⅛	7	7⅛	8	4⅝	5⅝	7⅛
Pernambuco	6¼	6⅝	6⅞	7⅛	7⅜	8	6¼	6⅞	7⅛
Egyptian	5⅛	6¼	6⅝	7¾	9	13	5½	6¼	9
Surat and Madras	3¼	3⅝	4¼	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	3¼	3⅝	4⅛

IMPORTS, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS, &c.

Whole Import, Jan. 1 to April 2.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to April 29.		Exports, Jan. 1 to April 29.		Computed Stock, April 29.	
1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852
bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
888,679	669,599	636,950	631,170	59,990	59,470	769,570	414,270

In the early part of the week the cotton market was slightly more animated than previously, and for several days prices were obtained for American fully 1-16th per lb above former rates. But during the last three days the demand has fallen off; the purchases of the trade have been much curtailed, and buyers for export have operated with increased caution. The little improvement noticed above has been again lost, and we have now scarcely to alter our quotations. Brazil and Egyptian continue in very fair request; the former indeed finds a slightly improved market. East India are without much change, though some irregular sales have been made in them. The market is largely supplied. The week's import amounts to 84,981 bales. The sales to-day may reach 6,000 bales. The market, which in the forenoon was heavy and drooping, has assumed, since the announcement of the actual amount of the stock in port, a decidedly buoyant tone. The periodical returns of stock, as announced to-day, exhibit a deficiency in the real stock, as compared with the estimated, of 64,620 bales. The reported export amounts to 5,160 bales, consisting of 3,070 American, 970 Brazil, and 1,120 East India.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to April 20, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852

(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1852	1852	1853
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	16727	8925	1959	1379	2803	2199	4078	4572	2224	2182	12840	13565
Bremen	131	39	7	2	24	7	14	43	12	5	408	...
Antwerp	575	424	199	208	352	493	163	289	270	493	9764	13441
Rotterdam	5641	5441	478	502	647	661	2059	2033	835	825	6335	8115
Amsterdam	558	308	52	23	125	76	937	1042	274	249	128	...
Zwolle	693	147	...	2	20	7	14	14	1	3	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	730	774	1	...	6	9	14	8	21	7	363	213
Denmark&c	689	582	7	2	327	43	254	120	173	111	1634	771
Otr.Ero.Pts	58	94	17	1	12	5	5	...	6	2	901	...
Other parts	...	276	...	...	7	...	4	321	20	1	...	...
Total	29802	17020	2750	2119	4323	3505	7602	8442	3836	3878	32373	36105

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1853.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

	Price April 28 1853.	Price April 1852.	Price April 1851.	Price April 1850.	Price April 1849.	Price April 1848.
RAW COTTON:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair per lb	0 6½	0 5¼	0 7⅜	0 6¼	0 4¼	0 4⅜
Ditto good fair	0 6⅝	0 5½	0 7⅜	0 6¼	0 4⅜	0 4⅜
Pernambuco fair	0 6⅝	0 6¼	0 8¼	0 7	0 5¼	0 6
Ditto good fair	0 7¼	0 7	0 8¼	0 7½	0 5½	0 6⅜
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd qual.	0 9¼	0 9⅜	0 11¼	0 10⅜	0 8¼	0 7¼
No. 30 WATER do do	0 9¼	0 9½	0 10½	0 9½	0 7½	0 7¼
26-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 10½	4 6	4 4½	5 0	4 4½	3 9
27-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	5 7½	5 6	6 0	5 3	4 9
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 6	8 1½	9 0	8 9	7 9	7 3
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 6	8 10½	9 10½	9 6	8 1½	7 6
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 9	9 10½	10 10½	10 3	8 10½	8 3
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 6	7 4½	8 1½	7 6	6 6	6 9

Our market still continues without change—quiet but steady being the order of things; and as there is no accumulation of stocks, our general condition is considered very healthy. There is no feature in the market this week that requires more particular notice.

The letters just received from India and China are pretty much in the same strain as they have been for the last two or three mails. In Calcutta an improvement had sprung up, but was again checked by heavy imports; still there is a brighter prospect for the future, all the elements of prosperity being abundant, the great drawback being the want of means for inland transport.

BRADFORD, April 28.—There is no alteration either in the supply of wool offering or the disposition to buy, and as it is too early for new wool to be brought into the market, we may expect a paucity of sales till the price of the coming clips is established. Noils and brokes are steady at late prices. Yarns—The end of the month is usual for renewal of orders for time, but the advanced price of wool renders it imperative to seek prices that cannot be made in goods, and for the Lancashire market less is doing, but generally all is consumed as made, and there is no accumulation of stock. There is little, if any alteration in the piece department. All wool goods, merinoes, lastings, and moreens, are now made at such a dear rate that it is imperative to lessen the production till the season approaches suitable for their wear, and prices commensurate with the cost can be realised. In other goods made of mixed material there is no change, but great murmuring—from the high price of materials used no profit can be made. Fancy goods are still inquired for, and some flounced goods, or robes, are, to a good extent, inquired after.

LEEDS, April 26.—The report from the cloth halls this morning is to the effect that there has been a moderate attendance of buyers, but their purchases have not been large, and the general tone of the market has been a shade duller than on this day se'nnight. There is no accumulation of stocks in the halls, and many of the clothiers continue employed in the completion of goods to order.

ROCHDALE, April 25.—The flannel market still continues good, notwithstanding it is that time of the year when it is usually flat. The manufacturers

have obtained an advance upon their goods to meet the price of the raw material. The price of wool is still on the advance, and some sorts are becoming very scarce, more especially broke wool and noils.

HALIFAX, April 23.—There were more persons in our piece hall to-day than for some weeks past, but we cannot learn that much business has been transacted in any description of worsted goods. The merchants are shy of giving out orders for yarns at the rates asked by the spinners, but where orders are given out those rates are submitted to. There is not much doing in wool, and no change in the quotations.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—GRAIN.—The wheat market is dull, and with more willingness to sell, and only a moderate demand for export or home use, prices have favoured buyers—the sales are 2,000 bushels good white Genesee at 1 dol 25c; 7,500 white Ohio, 1 dol 20c; 2,000 unsound ditto, 1 dol 16c; and 9,000 good mixed ditto, yesterday, 1 dol 14c. Corn has been in moderate request, and the market is higher, especially for yellow, which is scarce and wanted. There is a fair demand for home use, but the inquiry for export is moderate. The sales are 70,000 bushels, closing at 61c to 62½c for unsound, 62½c to 63c for mixed Southern, 63c to 65c for white ditto, 66c to 66½c for yellow ditto, 61c to 62½c for New Orleans, 63c for round white, 66c for round yellow, and 64c for mixed Western.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was active on Thursday last, and improved prices were realised, with a good demand for export and home use, but before and since was but little done, and rates having favoured buyers, we slightly reduce our notations for some descriptions below those current on Tuesday last, the market closing heavily on the America's unfavourable advices, with free arrivals by river, railroad, and the Pennsylvania canals, and a disposition on the part of holders to realise. New Orleans is dull at 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81½c for good round hoop; 200 bbls Canada sold at 4 dols 87½c, in bond, and this is still the quotation, though some holders ask 5 dols. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 5,300 bbls; Thursday, 8,100; and yesterday, 5,400. We quote:—Sour, 4 dols; Superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 12½c to 4 dols 31½c; State, common brands, 4 dols 56½c to 4 dols 62½c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 62½c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 68¾c to 4 dols 75c; Western mixed ditto, 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 68¾c; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81½c; Michigan, fancy brands, 4 dols 81½c to 4 dols 93¾c; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 81½c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 4 dols 62½c to 4 dols 75c. Corn meal has been dull, but prices have not varied—the sales are 100 bbls Jersey at 3 dols, and 600 good Brandywine, 3 dols 50c, cash.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

There was a short supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday. Fine dry samples met a brisk sale at rather more money, and secondary sorts were better to sell at previous rates. For foreign wheat there was a moderately fair demand, and the best Baltic qualities brought full prices, with a firmer tone generally. The imports consisted of 200 qrs from Aarhuus, 1,300 qrs from Constantinople, 250 qrs from Emden, 1,296 qrs from Galatz, 1,936 qrs from Hamburg, 605 qrs from Harlingen, 280 qrs from Konigsberg, 3,990 qrs from Leghorn, 2,334 qrs from Malta, 528 qrs from New York, 7,500 qrs from Odessa, 260 qrs from Rotterdam, 100 qrs from Svendborg, and 2,020 qrs from Taganrog, making a total of 22,691 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 2,443 sacks, by the Eastern Counties Railway 5,180 sacks, from foreign ports 1,818 sacks and 4,120 barrels. There was an improved demand for this article, and prime brands of American were fully 6d per barrel dearer. The arrivals of English barley were 1,100 qrs, from Scotland there were 790 qrs, with 6,677 qrs from foreign ports, the last principally from the South of Europe. The temperature being very low, the malsters are encouraged to continue at full work, and they bought freely at rather higher prices. Grinding samples, too, were in fair request, and without any change in value. There were 1,049 qrs oats from our own coast, 291 qrs from Scotland, 11,914 qrs from Ireland, and 10,835 qrs foreign, making a total of 24,089 qrs, being the largest supply for many weeks past, and yet prices of all sorts were well maintained.

The imports at Liverpool on Tuesday were large, consisting of wheat, Indian corn, and flour, and there were also liberal exports of these articles. There was a fair attendance of town and country buyers, and an advance of 1d to 2d per 70 lbs was generally demanded by all holders of wheat, which somewhat checked business, and on the whole only a moderate amount was transacted. Flour improved in value 3d to 6d per barrel, with a good steady demand.

Favourable winds have brought into the port of Hull about thirty small vessels with foreign grain, principally from Denmark, and a few from the Baltic, and the demand is now improving. From the farmers there was a short delivery of wheat, which was taken off readily at 1s per quarter advance, the best commanding 47s to 48s per quarter 63 lbs: average, 45s 4d on 779 quarters.

The arrivals at Leeds were limited, and good fresh qualities of wheat brought fully as much money, with a steady sale to the millers: average, 45s 11d on 797 quarters.

The fresh arrivals of English grain at Mark lane on Wednesday were short, but there were fair imports of foreign, and a tolerably good demand was experienced for wheat at Monday's prices. Other articles were quite as dear, with a moderate sale for barley and oats.

The Scotch markets have been of a varied character, whilst lower prices were accepted on the East Coast. Previous rates were maintained on the West for foreign wheat, and to both Leith and Glasgow the imports were good, the first vessels for the season having arrived from the North of Europe. There was a limited quantity of wheat brought forward by the farmers at Edinburgh, and trade was very slow at about the currency of the previous week: average, 48s 11d on 555 qrs.

The supply of wheat at Birmingham on Thursday was short, which the millers took off steadily at fully former rates: average, 47s 3d on 899 qrs.

There was a limited quantity of wheat brought forward at Bristol, for which the demand was good, at 1s per qr advance: average, 41s 8d on 463 qrs.

At Newbury the delivery of wheat from the farmers was good, and there was a steady demand at previous rates: average, 42s 8d on 565 qrs.

Trade at Uxbridge was brisk for wheat, and prices were well supported: average, 49s 1d on 344 qrs.

The weekly averages were 44s 7d on 6,343 qrs wheat, 31s 5d on 24,207 qrs barley, 19s on 17,662 qrs oats, 27s 3d on 105 qrs rye, 34s 9d on 4,895 qrs beans, and 31s 11d on 935 qrs peas.

The fresh arrivals of English grain were limited at Mark lane on Friday, but there were moderately good imports of foreign grain and flour. The few parcels of English wheat offering were taken off at Monday's currency, and there was a moderate demand for foreign at fully as much money. The qualities of the northern arrivals are very good, and attract the attention of our buyers much more than those from the Black Sea. There have been good sales of American flour, and prices for such are tending up. The cold weather enables the maltsters to continue at full work, and they purchased the little English barley offering at full prices. There was a good demand for oats, fine corn bringing fully as much money.

The London averages announced this day were—

	Qrs.	s	d
Wheat	2,485 at	48	4
Barley	808	35	8
Oats	6,616	19	2
Rye	5	31	6
Beans	333	34	9
Peas	152	34	5

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Malt. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Flour.
English	1,310	960	3,860	720	630 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	1,500	... —
Foreign	12,490	[illegible]	...	23,860	1,460 — 8,790 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

BRITISH AND IRISH.					**Per quarter.**			
			s	s			s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new		43	47	Old		46	53
	Do do white		47	54	Do		50	56
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red		42	48	Do		47	51
	Northumberland & Scotch do		46	48	White		48	54
Rye	Old	25s	30s	New			Brank	27 28
Barley	Grinding	26	28	Distilling		28	30	Malting 32 33
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship		54	58	Ware 61 63
Beans	New large ticks	32	34	Harrow		36	37	Pigeon 38 40
	Old do	34	38	Do		38	40	Do 42 44
Peas	Grey	32	35	Maple		34	36	Blue 45 55
	White, old	36	37	Boilers		38	40	New 40 42
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks, feed	18	19	Short small		20	21	Poland 20 22
	Scotch, Angus					21	24	Potato 23 26
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black		—				New	18 19
	Do, Galway 17s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed		18	19	Potato		20	23
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport		18	19	Fine		20	2[illegible]
	Do, Newry, Dundalk, and Londonderry		18	19	Do		19	2
Flour	Irish, per sack —s —d, Norfolk, &c.		33	34	Town		41	4[illegible]
Tares	Spring		44	52	Winter		nom.	

FOREIGN.							
Wheat	Dansig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white					50	58
	Do do mixed and red					48	52
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red					48	50
	Silesian, red 48s 50s, white					51	52
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do					44	46
	Do do do, red					44	46
	Polish Odessa					43	44
	Russian, hard	42s	44s	Soft		40	42
	French, red	47	48	White		50	51
	Rhine, red	48	50	Old		50	52
	Canadian, red	47	48	White		50	52
	Italian and Tuscan, do	47	48	Do		51	53
	Egyptian	37	39	Fine		40	41
Maize	Yellow	30	35	White		30	35
Barley	Grinding	25	27	Malting		28	33
Beans	Ticks	32	34	Small		35	38
Peas	White 36s 37s, fine boilers	38	40	Maple		30	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick					20	22
	Russian feed					19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed					18	21
Flour	Dansig, per barrel —s —d, American					23	24
Tares	Large Gore 34s 42s, old 32s 36s, new					36	42

SEEDS.							
Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 46s 48s, Odessa		46s	48s	Sowing	56	58
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 24*l* 25*l*, English		24*l*	25*l*	Fine new	26*l*	27*l*
Hempseed	Per qr large		40	44	Small	38	40
Canaryseed	Per qr new 38s 42s Carraway per cwt		44	47	Trefoil Pct	25	30
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown		9	12	White	7	10
Cloverseed	Per cwt English white, new		52	66	Red	40	60
	— Foreign do. do.		48	65	Do	44	50
Trefoil	— Foreign		22	24	Choice	25	28

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8*l* 0s to 9*l* 0s, English, per ton 8*l* 10s to 8*l* 15
Rape do do ... — 5*l* 0s to 5*l* 5s, Do — 5*l* 0s to 5*l* 5s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(For Report of This Day's Markets see "Postscript.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The decline last quoted has been partially recovered, importers having brought moderate supplies forward this week, and the demand rulin steady. The late depression was more the result of undue pressure than any weakness in the market, consumption being very large, and stocks generally below those of last year. The demand for West India shows a materially improvement, about 1,900 hhds finding buyers to yesterday at 6d advance, and the supply is again limited. By auction 142 hhds Demerara brought 32s to 34s for brown to low mid grey. No Barbadoes submitted on Tuesday. The stock of sugar at this port is nearly 58,000 tons, or 7,000 tons less than at same period last year. There is a slight increase in the deliveries for home consumption, but for export the falling off is no less than 5,600 tons.

Mauritius.—There was a fair competition at the sales in the early part of the week, when 6,975 bags sold at full rates to 6d advance: yellow, low to good, 33s to 36s 6d; greyish refining kinds, 32s 6d to 35s; brown, low to fine, 27s 6d to 32s 6d. The deliveries continue remarkably large, being 19,316 bags, or 1,207 tons last week, making an increase of 3,157 tons from the 1st Jan. to this period. There is still some deficiency in the stock.

Bengal.—A number of bags were submitted on Tuesday, and taken in at high prices, although there appeared to be buyers of white Benares at 6d above the previous currency. Grainy sugars are held with more firmness, and some parcels Khaur have sold privately.

Madras.—550 bags of the lower qualities sold at the recent decline in prices: soft yellow, 29s to 30s; heavy brown, 27s 6d to 28s.

Foreign.—Several transactions have taken place this week at about previous rates. Yesterday 840 bags Bahia by auction brought 38s to 38s 6d for white; low to good brown, 30s to 34s 6d. Three cargoes yellow Havana sold during the week: Nos 13½ to 14, 23s 6d to 24s 6d; 12½, 22s. A cargo of brown Bahia brought 20s for a near port, and 900 cases on the spot 18s 6d to 19s.

Refined.—The market continues steady, with a fair amount of business doing at last Friday's rates. Low goods are still in moderate supply at 46s 6d, but few offering under 46s. Wet lumps bring 42s to 43s. Bastards and pieces steady at the prices quoted. Treacle remains without alteration, and the market is firm. Bonded sugars have been rather inactive since last Friday, but quotations are unchanged. Fine English crushed is held at 31s 6d to 32s. 10lb loaves, 35s to 35s 6d. Dutch has sold at slightly easier rates in some few cases, yet refiners generally are firm.

MOLASSES.—The few parcels offering upon the market are held for full prices.

COCOA.—West India has been dull during the week. Yesterday 400 bags Trinidad were partly sold at the recent decline: low to good grey, 31s to 33s; fair greyish red taken in at 36s. Nothing has been done in foreign. Guayaquil is worth about 35s per cwt.

TEA.—There was not much done in the early part of the week, the reduction of duty proposed being generally looked upon with confidence, and importers have not shown any disposition to make sales. The letters by the overland mail caused a better feeling to prevail yesterday, when it was known that the Chinese rebellion still progressed, and an attack upon Shanghae seemed probable, which would necessarily lead to an interruption of trade. Shipments from China to latest date showed a decrease of 4 to 5,000,000 lbs compared with the previous year's. Common congous is quoted 10½d to 11d; and a fair general business doing in many other kinds at prices showing a slight improvement. Small public sales on Wednesday did not make any change in quotations. The estimated stock in the United Kingdom is 65,200,000 lbs, which, compared with that of last year, is an increase of 6,300,000 lbs. Stock at this port on 16th inst. consisted of 45,375,000 lbs, against 42,261,000 lbs at same time in 1852. The deliveries are 12,248,000 lbs.

COFFEE.—Since last Friday very little has been done, and the market remains quiet. The sales in native Ceylon are confined to a small parcel good ordinary at 47s. 260 casks 144 bags plantation sold at irregular prices: middling, 58s to 60s 6d; fine ordinary to low mid, 50s to 56s. A few sales have been made by private treaty to the home trade. 13 casks Jamaica were bought in much above the market value. Mocha is quiet, the large stocks in first hands tend to check any speculative demand at present rates, which are low compared with other kinds. 43 bales 190 packages, chiefly of indirect import, were bought in at 65s to 68s. Nothing has been done in foreign.

RICE.—The few parcels East India disposed of by private treaty do not show any change in prices. 800 bags good white Bengal sold yesterday at 10s 6d to 11s. Other kinds are quiet. Pinky Madras is worth 9s to 9s 6d. There has not been much inquiry for any kind of cleaned rice.

SAGO.—854 boxes about one-third part sold, small grain bringing 22s to 23s 6d: bold taken in at 21s to 22s. 520 bags sago flour were held at 20s, one lot 20s 6d, and bought in.

ARROW ROOT.—St Vincent's part sold at 9d to 5½d per lb.

CINNAMON.—The quarterly sales held on Monday comprised 1,124 bales 37 boxes, of which rather more than 400 bales sold without alteration in prices, holders generally requiring above the market value for the remainder. The following shows the results:—

1,059 Bales 35 Boxes Ceylon
65 Ditto 2 Ditto Java
1,124 37

CEYLON.

		Sold.		s d	s d
365 Bales	1st sort	135	ordinary to fine	2 3 to	2 9
15 —	do. damaged	13	—	1 10	2 1
446 —	2nd sort	140	—	1 9	2 0
61 —	do. damaged	56	—	1 6	1 9
162 —	3rd sort	70	—	1 4	1 8
12 —	do. damaged	12	—	1 4	1 7

Broken.

26 Boxes and parcels 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, sound broken	8 sold	1 4	1 6
9 — ditto damaged		1 2	1 4

JAVA.

15 Bales 1st pile all bought in	1 8	0 0
17 — 2nd pile	1 6	0 0
12 — 3rd pile	1 3	1 4
1 Bale damaged sold	1 2	0 0
2 Boxes broken	1 3	0 0

PIMENTO.—Yesterday 90 bags sold steadily at 6d to 6½d per lb. Stock on 23rd inst., 5,323 bags, against 3,144 bags in 1852, and 10,217 bags in the preceding year.

PEPPER.—The market is firm, and stiffer rates have been paid for common kinds of black. 480 bags good heavy Malabar sold at 4¼d per lb. White is very firm.

OTHER SPICES.—The few sales made in nutmegs or mace have been at rather higher rates. 340 bags African ginger sold at 26s to 26s 6d. Common cloves are held at 7d to 7½d. The supply of cassia lignea is so small, that prices may be considered almost nominal.

RUM.—Some sales in West India made this week have been at rather lower rates: proof Leewards quoted 1s 9½d to 1s 10d; Demerara, 35 to 38; o.p., brought 2s 6d per gallon.

SALTPETRE.—The sales have comprised 2,500 bags Bengal, of which about 1,600 bags sold at rather lower rates, but 5 per cent. refrac at 27s 6d to 28s was quite 1s lower: refrac 4½ to 1⅝ brought 28s 6d to 29s 6d; 7½ to 6, 26s to 27s 6d. The deliveries last week reached 302 tons, and the stock is 2,559 tons, or double that of 1852.

NITRATE SODA is quiet.

COCHINEAL.—Importers continue firm, and the supply brought upon the market has been limited. 71 bags Teneriffe were only partly disposed of at full prices: silvers, 1s 9d to 1s 4d; black, 1s 4d to 1s 9d. The deliveries are steady, showing an increase of 1,100 serons over last year's. Stock on 23rd inst., 10,319 serons, &c. against 9,000 serons in 1852.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—The demand for Cutch has been active at advancing prices, closing at 31s 6d with buyers. Gambier is getting scarce, and 29s to 30s paid, being 2s to 3s higher. There is very little inquiry for lac dye at present, the market being dull. Turmeric meets with a steady demand at former prices.

DRUGS.—Some transactions have occurred in castor oil at 4d to 4d advance upon the lowest prices lately ruling. Camphor remains quiet. A considerable quantity of Peruvian bark is declared for sale next Thursday. Business has been done in gum animi at extreme rates this week.

DYEWOODS.—100 tons Sapan were partly sold at 11*l* 10s to 14*l* for Bimar, 3rd to 1st pile.

METALS.—Nearly all kinds are flat, showing a tendency to decline. Scotch pig is quite 3s lower, there being no buyers yesterday at 49s cash for mixed numbers; quotations of manufactured are the same as last week. British copper is difficult to buy at the late decline. East India tin is still unsettled, prices being nominal at 110s and 108s for Banca and Straits; but there appears some reason to expect a rise in British, and holders do not press sales. Spelter has been neglected.

HEMP.—Sales in all kinds have been limited. Jute sold to the extent of 300 bales at 16*l* 10s to 20*l* 10s for low to good quality. Coir goods have been in steady demand. Cochin yarn sold at 24s to 27s 6d; Ceylon do, 19*l* to 19s 10s per ton.

IVORY.—The public sales have gone off at rather higher rates.

SHELLS.—Mother-o-pearl have realised high prices: fair mixed Bombay rather wormy, 54s per cwt.

OILS.—The few transactions in common fish reported this week have been at previous rates. Cod sold at 33*l* 10s. Pale seal about the same. Sperm remains steady. Linseed is firmer, as there are now few parcels pressing on the market, and 28s per cwt has been obtained; the market is, however, rather quiet. Palm has found ready buyers at 36s for fine. Cocoa-nut also is firmer; Cochin, 40s to 41s. More inquiry has been made for olive at late high rates.

TURPENTINE.—Spirits are again lower; English drawn quoted 48s to 49s owing to the duty coming off American.

LINSEED.—Transactions are upon a very moderate scale, as the crushers do not buy beyond their present requirements. Black Sea is now worth 47s to 47s 6d per quarter. Cakes are without alteration to notice: English made 8*l* to 8*l* 5s per ton.

TALLOW.—A good deal of business has been done, and prices have improved 6d to 9d, first sort Y. C. on the spot selling at 47s 6d to 47s 9d: new to arrive in the last three months of the year, 47s 9d to 48s. The demand has been chiefly of a speculative character. Arrivals are light, and the stock getting small. Town melted is 9d higher.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, April 25.

	1851 casks		1852 casks		1853 casks
Stock this day	34,562		42,843		25,961
Delivered last week	818		1,197		2,697
Do. since 1st June	87,057		97,800		95,825
Arrived last week	1,138		1,126		31
Do. since 1st June	96,101		104,109		81,158
Price of YC on the spot.	39/3 39/6		34s		47s
Do. Town last Friday	39s 6d		38s		48s 6d

POSTSCRIPT, FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—A very good demand prevailed to-day at rather higher rates making most descriptions 6d to 1s higher than on Friday last. 200 casks West India sold, and the week's transactions reached 2,077 hhds and tierces Mauritius—3,929 bags all found ready buyers: crystallised, 35s 6d to 39s 6d usual kinds low to fair refining, 34s to 36s 6d. Bengal—1,136 bags sold: grainy yellow to white, 34s to 41s; brown 30s to 31s; a small parcel good white Benares, 38s 6d to 39s. Penang—5,930 bags 15 cases at 31s to 37s for brown to fine yellow. Manilla—5,500 bags were reported to-day, clayed at 35s, unclayed, 31s 9d per cwt.

COFFEE.—163 casks, 34 bags plantation Ceylon were chiefly bought in; also 88 brls, 969 half-ditto Mocha at previous rates, a few lots of the latter bringing 70s to 71s 6d for clean garbled short berry; ungarbled, 48s to 49s 6d. 984 bags East India part sold: Penang, 43s 6d to 44s 6d; Batavia, 46s to 47s 6d. Some small parcels foreign were taken in at high rates: St Domingo, 43s to 47s.

COCOA.—270 bags Trinidad sold at 30s 6d to 34s 6d.

RICE.—2,284 bags Bengal about half sold at 10s 6d to 11s, being easier.

SPICES.—200 bags pepper brought high rates: common Batavia, 3¾d to 3¾d; Penang, 3¾d to 4d for half-heavy. African pod sold at 36s to 36s 6d. 1,736 bags African ginger brought 25s 6d to 28s; 68 brls Jamaica taken in at 50s to 60s.

COCHINEAL.—100 bags were taken at full prices.

SAFFLOWER.—120 bales Bengal were chiefly taken in, a portion selling at lower rates, ranging from 3*l* 10s to 6*l* 15s per cwt.

SHELLAC.—120 chests were taken in at 58s for good second orange.

TALLOW.—The greater part of the tallow offered this afternoon was taken in being held for higher rates: 743 casks Australian about one-third part sold at 45s to 48s per cwt.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for the better qualities is rather flatter. For the inferior there is rather more demand. Treacle dull. The bonded continues firm, with a moderate demand for loaves and crushed. In Dutch loaves, of 6 lbs and 10 lbs, some business has been transacted. About 150 tons sold f.o.b. in Holland. Crushed continues neglected. Nothing new to note in Belgian loaves or crushed.

DRY FRUIT.—Business of unusual magnitude has been done in Turkey raisins in barrels, in consequence of bad news received per telegraph, via Trieste, respecting the crop; particulars are as yet unknown, but frost and snow are reported to have caused great destruction. Cheese are held here at 44s to 45s, with the 15s 9d duty. Sultanas have also been active, and have risen from 60s to 65s. Currants quiet; the accounts from the Morea are alarming.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market is better supplied, and a brisk demand exists for all kinds. Two cargoes oranges, (St Michael) sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at an advance of 4s to 5s per box. Several parcels of lemons have been received, via Liverpool, from Naples and Messina, and realised high prices. Nuts dull of sale, and likely to continue so until the reduction of duty is rendered certain.

SEEDS.—The quotations of last week are unaltered, and the demand fair for this period of the year.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The demand still continues, and it actually seems to increase as the price advances.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The continued activity in the manufacturing districts, and the demand for woollen goods of all kinds, causes th

prices of the various qualities of wool to be maintained, and on the coarser sorts of heavy goods even an advance has taken place, the market being generally bare of the latter description of the raw material.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Again a quiet week; scarcely anything done.

COTTON.—Although a fair amount of business has been transacted, the market is without animation; prices however remain unchanged. Yesterday 450 bales Tinnivelly Madras were offered at public sale, of which 250 bales middling were sold at 3¼d to 3⅜d per lb, being about previous rates; the remainder were bought in. 800 Surat and 120 Madras are advertised for public sale on Thursday, May 5. Sales of cotton wool from the 22d inst. to the 28th inst. inclusive:—1,600 bales Surat, at 3⅜d to 4⅜d for ordinary to good fair, and 5¼d for a few experimental; 500 bales Madras, at 3½d to 3¼d for middling Western to good Northern, and 3⅝d to 4¼d for middling to good Tinnivelly; 600 bales Bengal, at 3½d to 3⅝d for middling to fully fair.

TOBACCO.—Transactions in most descriptions have been of a limited character, but our quotations continue firmly supported.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—There is very little alteration to notice in the leather market this week. Although the extreme activity that existed some weeks since has in a great degree subsided, a full average amount of business has been done, and former prices have been generally maintained. The supply was good at Leadenhall on Tuesday, excepting of prime calf skins; for which, of all weights, there was much inquiry. Spanish horse hides realised an advance of 6d per hide. There was not any public sale of foreign hides in the past week, but by private contract 4,788 salted River Plate hides have been sold at 5¾d for both heavy and light ox. There have also been sold 1,662 salted River Plate horse hides, 30½ lbs, at 9s 3d.

PROVISIONS

In Irish butter we have had more business doing; 4th and 5th Corks making 96s and 80s respectively; Limericks, 94s to 96s; all of which sold readily.

Foreign butter without any alteration in prices; lower qualities most in request and making good prices.

The trade have taken bacon more freely at 62s and 63s on board, shiped and for shipment through May.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries:

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1851	6,554	2,137	4,947	2,050
1852	13,316	3,422	4,702	2,814
1853	623	1,779	4,632	1,732

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	1,189
Foreign do	11,232
Bale Bacon	517

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, April 25.—The arrivals of country-killed meat up to these markets last week, were seasonably extensive, and in fair average condition. To-day the supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis are tolerably good. On the whole the general demand is inactive.

FRIDAY, April 29.—The general demand ruled steady, at full prices.

At per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	8	to 3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	6	to 3	8
Ditto middling	3	2	3	4	— middling	3	10	4	2
Prime large	3	4	3	6	— prime	4	4	4	6
Prime small	3	6	3	8	Large pork	3	4	3	10
Veal	3	4	4	4	Small pork	4	0	4	6

Lambs, 4s 10d to 6s 2d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, April 25.—Last week's imports of foreign stock into London were seasonably extensive, the total supply having amounted to 3,896 head. During the corresponding period, in 1852, we received 1,889; in 1851, 1,573; in 1850, 1,093; in 1849, 1,305; and, in 1848, 1,877 head. The imports into London last week were:—Beasts, 620; sheep, 2,883; calves, 356; pigs, 37.

The show of foreign stock in to-day's market was tolerably extensive, but in very middling condition.

For the time of year the arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were good, and of full average weight; indeed, very few of them were beneath the middle quality. The attendance of buyers was not to say large; whilst the beef trade ruled inactive, at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations obtained on Monday last of 2d per 8 lbs. A few very superior Scots realised 4s 4d, but the general top figure for beef was 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,000 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 700 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and, from Scotland, 340 horned and polled Scots.

The number of sheep was again very moderate. On the whole the mutton trade ruled steady at last week's currency. The primest old Downs, in the wool, sold at 5s 4d; out of the wool, 4s 6d per 8 lbs, and a clearance was effected. Lambs, the supply of which was tolerably good, moved off steadily, at from 5s to 6s per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight 230 head came to hand.

Prime small calves sold at full currencies. Otherwise the veal trade was rather heavy, at Friday's prices.

We had a fair demand for pigs, on former terms. The supply was but moderate.

SUPPLIES.

	April 28, 1851.	April 26, 1852.	April 25, 1853.
Beasts	3,772	4,341	4,562
Sheep	23,300	25,950	26,230
Calves	169	218	249
Pigs	380	390	175

FRIDAY, April 29.—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was seasonably good, and of fair average quality. On the whole, the beef trade ruled steady, and Monday's prices were supported. Sheep—the number of which was but moderate—sold freely, at full currencies. The best old Downs, in the wool, realised 5s 4d per 8 lbs. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the sale for lambs was heavy, at barely late rates. From the Isle of Wight, 260 came fresh to hand. We had a steady inquiry for calves at full quotations. The supply was short. Pigs moved off slowly, on former terms. Milch cows were very dull, at from 15l to 19l each, including their small calf.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offals.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	0	to 3	2	Inferior sheep	4	0	to 4	2
Second quality do	3	4	3	6	Second quality sheep	4	4	4	8
Prime large oxen	3	8	3	10	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	10	5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	2	Southdowns	5	2	5	4
Large coarse calves	3	4	4	0	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	2	4	6	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Sucking Calves	2	0	2	5	0	Small porkers	3	8	4	2
Lambs	5	0	6	0	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	24	0

Total supply—Beasts, 930; sheep and lambs, 5,300; calves, 190; pigs, 340.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 294; sheep, 780; calves, 119.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, April 25.—We have a small inquiry for the better class of hops, at about late rates. Mid and East Kents, 115s to 150s; Weald of Kents, 110s to 126s; Sussex, 105s to 120s per cwt.

FRIDAY, April 29.—The business doing in our market to-day is limited; nevertheless, prices are fairly supported. The number of samples on offer is small. The following are the quotations:—Mid and East Kent pockets, 115s to 160s; Weald of Kent, 110s to 126s; and Sussex, 105s to 120s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, April 25.—During the past week this market has been fully supplied, both coastwise and by rail, and many parcels being left unsold from the previous week, has caused a further decline in prices, and very dull trade. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 100s to 160s; Lincolnshire ditto, 90s to 120s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 120s; Scotch reds, 80s to 90s; French whites, 80s to 100s per ton.

THURSDAY, April 28.—There was a tolerably good supply at this market to-day, but trade still continues dull, with little variation in prices. York Regents, from 170s to 180s; Kent and Essex ditto, 120s to 140s; Kent and Essex Shaws, 110s to 120s; ditto Middlings, 90s to 100s; Scotch Regents, 130s to 140s; Scotch Cups, 100s to 110s; Foreign, 110s to 120s per ton.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, April 25.—The imports of potatoes into London last week were seasonably good, viz., 451 tons from Rouen, 33 from Gravelines, 46 from Dunkirk, 28 from Erguy, 66 from Nantes, 210 from Rotterdam, 45 from Calais, 10 from Bordeaux, 72 from Pont L'Abbe, and 54 from Jersey. The demand for all kinds is in a very inactive state. Present rates as follows:—York Regents, 115s to 165s; Lincolnshire ditto, 100s to 125s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 125s; Foreign, 90s to 110s per ton.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, April 25.—Bate's West Hartley 15s—Carr's Hartley 15s 6d—Hasting's Hartley 15s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 15s 6d—North Percy Hartley 15s—Ravensworth West Hartley 15s 3d—Stewart's Hartley 14s 6d—West Wylam Trader 15s—Willington Hartley 15s 6d—Wylam 15s 6d. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 16s—Harton 16s—Hedley 16s—Johnson 15s 6d—Lawson 16s—Northumberland East 15s—Riddell 15s 3d—Eden Main 17s 3d—Lambton Primrose 17s 3d—Bell 16s 9d—Hetton 18s—Haswell 18s 3d—Lambton 17s 9d—Plummer 17s 6d—Russell's Hetton 17s 6d—Stewart's 18s—Heugh Hall 17s—Kelloe 17s—South Kelloe 17s—West Whitworth 14s 6d—South Durham 16s 6d—Tees 19s—Derwentwater Hartley 15s 6d—Perkin's Anthracite Steam 25s 6d—Ramsay's Gateshead 15s 3d. Ships at market, 104; sold, 64; unsold, 40.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.—Carr's Hartley 15s 6d—Chester Main 15s 6d—Holywell 16s 3d—Stewart's Hartley 14s 6d—Townley 14s 9d—Tyne Main 14s 6d—Wylam 15s 6d. Wall's-end:—Lawson 15s 6d—Eden Main 17s 3d—Lambton Primrose 17s 3d—Belmont 17s 3d—Hetton 18s—Lambton 17s 9d—Russell's Hetton 17s 6d—Shotton, unscreened 15s—Stewart's 18s—Heugh Hall 17s—Kelloe 17s—South Kelloe 17s—Richardson's Tees 16s 6d—Tees 18s—Cowpen 15s 6d—Derwentwater Hartley 19s 6d—Grey's West Hartley 15s—Sidney's Hartley 15s 6d. Ships at market, 124; sold, 67; unsold, 57.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Great activity still prevails in our market, and most of the trade being very light of stock, there is some eagerness to secure supplies. Prices are very firm, and have still a tendency to advance.

METALS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Most descriptions of manufactured iron are more freely offered, but particularly Welsh iron, which has been sold at lower rates. Scotch pig iron has experienced a further decline this week, owing to the embarrassment of a large speculator having been announced; and the market is, in consequence, in a very unsettled state. Most other metals dull of sale, without material change in price.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ST PETERSBURG, April 16.

CORN.—Early in the week 1,500 chets wheat for August delivery were taken at 24½ ro; and there was some inquiry for it; but prices continue nominal.

DEALS.—Nominal.

FLAX.—The only transactions appear to be a resale of 50 tons minor dealers' 9-head at 103 ro, and 50 tons codilla at 35 ro. The following estimate has been made of supply:—767,000 pds flax, of which 460,000 pds already sold; 70,000 pds tow, of which one-half sold; 115,000 pds codilla, of which 82,000 sold: to which there will probably be some addition during the season.

HEMP.—On the spot, small parcels of clean have been taken at 91 ro cash, and 91½ ro on delivery, and 15 tons outshot at 38 ro cash; the dealers now ask 1 ro advance. On contract, business has been done at 86 ro cash, and 90 ro, 10 down, for clean; though the dealers now mostly hold at 87 ro and 91 ro; and at 86 ro and 89 ro, 10 down, for outshot and half-clean.

LINSEED.—Dull: sellers of Morshansk, for August delivery, at 27 ro, with an advance.

TALLOW.—Quotations are fully maintained; and there have been rumours of considerable business during the week, of which little appears to be traced.

WEATHER.—Cold, with every prospect of a late opening.

The Gazette.

Friday, April 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Fairthorne and Annesley, St Albans, attorneys—Haffner, Troeger, and Co., Manchester, ornamental confectioners—Child and Moss, Wakefield, auctioneers—Croft and Bramall, Ashton-under-Lyne, common brewers—Lee and Booth, jun., Rotherham, earthenware manufacturers—Jones and Co., Bristol, tobacco manufacturers—T. and A. Steele, Clapham—Clements and Richardson, Lowestoft, soap manufacturers—Sandford and Morley, Liverpool, fruit merchants—Burton and Robinson, Stockport, manufacturers of calicoes—Atkins and Parker, Wootton-under-Edge, and elsewhere, grocers—Denny, Clarke, and Co., Great St Helen's, merchants—Staffordshire Pottery Company, Mill wall, Poplar—Fox and Co., Cobridge, near Burslem, coal masters—Poole and Jones, Whitefriars, joiners—Lowry and Co., Salford, flax spinners—Whatmough and Son, Manchester, stone masons—Higgs and Case, Bethnal green road, carpenters—Churchill and Smith, Bath tailors—Brown and Ellis, Ludgate street, cooks—Wilders, Neate, and Rogers, Uttoxeter, cork manufacturers—Whitaker and Co., Rochdale, engineers—Lakeman and Gorton, Bristol, linendrapers—G. and A. Oliver, Lawrence lane, Cheapside, accountants—W. and J. Dalton, Millbank street, Westminster, corn merchants—Pyle and Polybank, Newton Abbot, brass founders—C. and S. Raby, Torquay, coal merchants—Burnand and Co., Cornhill, share brokers; as far as regards C. Vickers—Miller and Sons, Dalmarnock and Glasgow, calico printers; as far as regards W. P. Miller.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

G., J., and T. Prechter, Rochdale, cotton spinners—second div of 9½d, on Tuesday, May 2, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr Fraser's, Manchester.

J. Brown, Kidderminster, and St Mildred's court, Poultry, carpet manufacturer—first div of 1s 10½d, any Thursday, at Mr Whitmore's, Birmingham.

C. Webb, Oxford, apothecary—second div of 1s 7½d, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., and three subsequent Saturdays, at Mr Edwards's, Sambrook court, Basinghall street.

A. Meyer, Throgmorton street, merchant—first div of 2s 9d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

H. Stratton, Aylesbury, trader—first div of 2s 11d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

J. H. Davy, Parker street, Drury lane, coach wheelwright—first div of 6s 3d, any Monday, at Mr Cannan's, Aldermanbury.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

Emil Kratochmar, King square, manufacturing jeweller.
Arthur Hammond Jenkins and Edward John Woodhouse, Gloucester, wine merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Husband, Cupar, Fife, merchant.
D. Allan, Cowgate, Edinburgh, spirit merchant.
G. Kerr, late of Port Buchan.
J. Clark, Greenock, tailor.
J. Donaldson, Glasgow, merchant.
J. and D. Miller, Rothesay, fishers.

Tuesday, April 26.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hart and Kipping, Maidstone, attorneys-at-law—Poeschmann and Co., Liverpool, commission merchants—Meeds and Norman, Lower Beeding, Sussex, brickmakers—Jardine, Matheson, and Co., China, merchants; as far as regards A. Matheson—Lowe and Chadwick, Salford, patentees for improvement in grates—Physica and Wildman, Mark lane, Custom-house agents—Long and Co., Grappenhall and Partington, Cheshire, tanners; and W. and P. Long and Co., Manchester, curriers; as far as regards T. Shaw—Symmons and Gillett, Bristol, cut nail manufacturers—Hornby and Roughsedge, Bentham, Yorkshire, linen manufacturers; and H. and J. Hornby and Co., Liverpool, merchants; as far as regards H. Roughsedge—Croysdale, Brothers, Leeds, dyers—Kirkland and Dalby, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, surgeons—Woodhouse and Walkers, Halifax, fancy woollen manufacturers; as far as regards G. Woodhouse—Richards and Rowbotham, Farndon, Nottinghamshire, millers—Lansdale and Co., Manchester, smallware dealers—Moon and Capper, Loughborough, machinists—Grime and Diamond, Tonbridge wells, drapers—Bassnett, Cairns, and Bassnett, Liverpool, opticians; as far as regards A. Cairns—Morgan and Lowe, Catshaw, Lancashire, cotton spinners—Moon and Mingay, Crawford street, Bryanston square, and elsewhere, tool makers—Lockett and Ambler, Manchester, Timperley Bursiem, and Hanley, tanners.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

C. Gillvior, New Bond street, music seller—first div of 3s 8d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

C. Bunyard, Mark lane, seedsman—third div of 1½d, any Wednesday, at Mr Whitmore's, Basinghall street.

T. W. Richards, Goswell road, draper—first div of 10d, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

W. Cooke, Albert terrace, Bow, and Stratford, miller—first div of 6s 8d, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr Stansfeld's, Basinghall street.

T. Burnip, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper—third div of 1d (in addition to 5s 4d previously declared), any Saturday, at Mr Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Matthew Bowlandson and Lancelot Rowlandson, Whitechapel road, drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

John Castle, Goosey, Berkshire, cattle dealer.
Thomas Freeman, Bromley, Kent, brewer.
Thomas Blake Barrow Webb, Brighton and Gloucester, draper.
William Horrings, Basing, Hampshire, miller.
Thomas Shannon, Manchester, manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Marshall, Edinburgh, solicitor.
J. Johnston, Glasgow, merchant.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

William Howlings, miller, Basing, Hants.
Alexander Jacobs, builder, Moorgate street.
William Stiles, maltster, Stratford-upon-Avon.
John Henry Whitfield and Francis Lyth, builders, York.
William Scales, paper manufacturer, White Hill Paper Mill, Durham.
Joshua Bowker, innkeeper, Hyde, Cheshire.
John Preston, woollen warehouseman, King's Arms yard, Moorgate street.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR APRIL.

The amount of railway calls falling due in the month of April is thus stated in Mr Mihill Slaughter's *Weekly Railway Share List*, published under authority:—

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share. Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d	Number of Shares.	Total. £ s d
Cork and Bandon, New Preference	9	4 5 0	1 0 0	7,680	7,680
Dublin and Drogheda, Preference 23l	1	10 0 0	5 0 0	7,400	37,000
*Great Western of Canada	20	15 10 0	5 0 0	unknown.	
London, Tilbury, and Southend	13	3 0 0	2 0 0	40,000	80,000
*Lyons and Mediterranean	to 15	7 0 0	2 0 0	50,000	100,000
*Namur and Liege, Preference	11	9 0 0	4 0 0	23,465	93,620
Newmarket, Bury Extension	18	3 0 0	0 10 0	27,000	13,500
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford	14	16 0 0	1 10 0	22,220	33,330
*Quebec and Richmond	15	5 5 0	2 10 0	unknown.	
West Cornwall	20	13 0 0	1 0 0	16,065	16,065
Total					381,195

* The amount called by foreign companies is 193,620*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

THE SOUTH WALES EXTENSION.—Mr Brunel, the engineer of the line, has been inspecting the proposed site of the terminus at Neyland, on the north side of the haven at Milford. The works in that direction from Haverfordwest are being prosecuted with rapidity, and the owners of the required land have referred their disputes to arbitration. In Carmarthenshire the permanent way is being laid down, and the embankment to the river Towey, in the Rhydygors vicinity, has been completed. The rails in the neighbourhood of St Clears will shortly be laid, and along the Towey operations are going on. The labourers are all in full work at the old prices, no advance having been acceded to.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, April 25.—The railway market was heavy, and the operations produced an unfavourable influence on prices. Royal Danish were last quoted 2⅝ to 3 pm; and Central of France, 3 to ¼ pm. The shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were heavy, a pressure of sales having continued throughout the day. Nova Scotia Copper declined to about par, owing to the unfavourable reports received by the company. Australian Agricultural left off 81 to 83; Peel River, 4¼ to ⅜ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19½ to 20½; South Australian Land, 47 to 49; North British Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian 1⅝ to ¾ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, par to ¼ pm; Australian Coal, ¼ dis to par; Union Bank of Australia, 75½ to 76½; Bank of Australasia, 84 to 86; London Chartered of Australia, 2½ to 3 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, ¼ to ½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, ¾ to 1 pm; Great Nugget Vein, 1½ to 2 pm; Oriental Bank, 52 to 54.

TUESDAY, April 26.—The railway market was flat, and the arrangement of the settlement caused general heaviness in prices. The rates of continuation on most descriptions showed an advance. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm; Central of France, 2½ to 3½ pm; and South-Eastern of France, ½ to ⅝ pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there was considerable depression in the early part of the day, but a slight recovery took place towards the close of business. Nova Scotia experienced a further decline, and closed ⅜ to ½ discount. Australian Agricultural left off 81 to 83; Peel River, 4⅜ to ½ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 19½ to 20½; South Australian Land, 47 to 49; North British Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian, 1⅝ to ¾ pm; Australasian Coal, ¼ dis. to par; Union Bank of Australia, 74 to 76; Bank of Australasia, 82 to 84; London Chartered of Australia, 2⅜ to ½ pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, ½ to 1 pm.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.—The railway market was rather better towards the close of business, and prices generally showed a tendency to improvement. The account to-day was completed without difficulty. Royal Danish were last quoted 2½ to 3 pm; Central of France, 2½ to ¾ pm; and South-Eastern of France, ⅝ to ¾ pm. In the shares of the Australian land and bank companies the transactions were more numerous, and quotations in some cases showed symptoms of recovery. Australian Agricultural left off 83 to 85; Peel River, 4⅝ to 5 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 21; South Australian Land, 48 to 50; North British Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian, 1⅝ to ¾ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, ½ to ¼ discount; Australasian Coal, ¼ dis. to par; Union Bank of Australia, 76 to 78; Bank of Australasia, 85 to 87; London Chartered of Australia, 2⅝ to 3 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, ⅝ to 1 pm.

THURSDAY, April 28.—The railway market was rather better towards the close of business, and prices in most cases showed a tendency to improvement. Royal Danish were last quoted 2⅝ to 3 pm; Central of France, 2⅝ to 3 pm; and South-Eastern of France, ⅝ to ¾ pm. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies there were also increased transactions, the nature of the accounts from Sydney and Port Philip having generally had a favourable influence on quotations. Australian Agricultural left off 84 to 86; Peel River, 4⅝ to 5 pm; Van Diemen's Land, 20 to 21; South Australian Land, 50 to 52; North British Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, ½ to ¼ dis.; Australasian Coal, ¼ dis. to par; Union Bank of Australia, 77 to 79; Bank of Australasia, 86 to 87; London Chartered of Australia, 2⅝ to 3 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 1½ to ⅝ pm.

FRIDAY, April 29.—The railway share market has been very firm for most of the lines, North-Western constituting an exception. Caledonian have advanced slightly again, and Great Northern are higher. Midland are better, and also Norfolk, South Wales, and York and North Midland. French shares are buoyant, and Upper India weak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATISTICS OF MANCHESTER PAUPERISM.—The financial poor-law year has just expired, and the result is one showing an improvement, so far as the township of Manchester is concerned, at once important and interesting. The total reduction in the amount of out-door relief alone during the year, as compared with the preceding year, is 7,700*l*; and that reduction had been gradually augmenting each quarter, so that the decrease on the last quarter of the year exceeded the first by about 1,200*l*. Only twice within the last twenty years has the expenditure on account of the poor possessing a settlement in Manchester been so low as it is at present. The out-door relief to the English settled poor in 1846 was 13,576*l*; during the year just ended, it was 8,766*l*, showing a decrease of nearly 5,000*l*. On the other hand the expenditure in out-door relief for Irish poor in 1846 was only 2,474*l*, while in the year just ended, it is 7,185*l*—this increase being mainly attributable to the alteration in the law by which the Irish poor gain a settlement after five years' residence. The estimates of expenditure for the year just closed, made at the commencement, were 60,000*l*; the actual expenditure has not exceeded 50,000*l*. In the last week of the year there were 21 able-bodied paupers employed in the House of Industry, but in the stoneyard none—that place being now closed. In the year ending March 1852, the total number of fever patients was 1,126; in the year closed last Saturday it was only 511. The 21 paupers (15 men and 6 females) in the House of Industry includes the entire amount of able-bodied paupers in the township; and of these, the man who had remained longest in the establishment had been at work only 32 days. The greater number had been there for a much shorter period. The house had been opened for three years, at an annual expenditure of 500*l*; and this establishment, while it afforded the guardians the means of giving out-door relief to a large number of persons, had been a benefit to the township. As regards the workhouse, the number of able-bodied paupers was so few that the bulk of the labour performed in it was by lads, whose work was estimated at 8*d* for the year; and the needlework, mostly done by aged females (averaging 25 in number), was estimated to produce 102*l*. Other reproductive labour—the tailoring of 11 boys, on the average, 100*l*; three cloggers, 22*l*; grinding flour, 40*l*; total, 350*l*. The value of labour at the Swinton schools was 250*l*, but this did not include the produce of the farm and garden.

CRIME IN NEW YORK AND IN LONDON.—The number of arrests last year were 40,000, in a population of say 600,000, giving a per centage of 6.6 on the whole number of inhabitants. In London the returns of the metropolitan police, for 1850, show 70,827 arrests, out of a population of two millions and a half, giving a per centage of less than three on the whole number of inhabitants. Thus crimes are in New York rather more than twice as frequent as in London. Indeed, if we make proper allowance for the superior vigilance and organisation of the metropolitan police of London, and for the notorious inefficiency of our own police force, we shall probably find that, in proportion to the population, there is in New York twice as much crime as in London.—*New York Herald.*

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.—Taking the cube yard of gold at 2,000,000*l*, which it is in round numbers, all the gold in the world at this estimate might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar 24 feet square and 16 feet high. All our boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high. So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the world to wonder.—*New Quarterly Review.*

RECEIPT STAMPS.—From a return just issued it appears that in the year ended the 5th of January last there were 2,041,667 receipts at 3d issued, and 1,568,126 at 6d, 1,051,828 at 1s, 360,628 at 1s 6d, 165,947 at 2s 6d, 44,109 at 4s, 28,112 at 5s, 15,878 at 7s 6d, and 14,366 at 10s; total 5,290,661 receipt stamps in the year.

COST OF COAL TO OCEAN STEAM COMPANIES.—Owing to the scarcity of shipping and the consequent rise in freights, the cost of coal to the Royal West India Mail Packet Company this year is after the rate of 30,000*l* per annum more than it was last year, and to the Peninsular and Oriental Company above 100,000*l* per annum.

COLONIAL-BUILT SHIPS.—As an instance of the strength and durability of our colonial-built ships, we may mention that the ship Majestic of Liverpool, which was built in Miramichi in 1838, is now open in the Queen's Graving Dock, Liverpool, and no unsound timber is perceptible. She has recently been engaged in the African trade.

SOYER'S AROMATIC MUSTARD.—Adulteration to a certain extent having been found in various qualities of mustard by analysations lately published in the *Lancet*, M. Soyer, to remedy the evil, has introduced an aromatic mixture which we doubt not will prove acceptable to the public, both from its purity and flavour.

THE INFANT PRINCE.—It is understood that the christening of the infant prince will take place towards the end of June, when he will receive the names of "Leopold George Duncan Albert." His Majesty the King of Hanover, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess of Prussia, are expected to arrive in England to be present at the ceremony; at which, with Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, they will stand sponsors to the young prince.

A PROPOSED NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND MECHANICS, &c.—Some time ago a numerously signed memorial was transmitted from Manchester to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, praying their lordships to give every facility for the furtherance of the proposition made by His Royal Highness Prince Albert for the formation of a national library of all mechanical and scientific works on inventions, and the establishment of an exhibition of machines and models. Their lordships' reply has been received by the Mayor of Manchester. The subject, they say, is one which must naturally command their best sympathies, recognising as they do the importance to the interests of science and commerce, and the possession of accurate knowledge upon all matters relating to inventions. The memorial refers itself, however, to the commissioners of patents, to whom their lordships will forward it, with the intimation that their lordships would be happy to render the commissioners any assistance in their power towards an object so likely to promote the good of the community.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the depot of the 36th Regiment, stationed at the fortified barracks, have had considerable practice with the Minié rifle, and their efforts have been highly satisfactory, the practice being extremely good. At a distance of 500 and 600 yards the target has received six or eight shots out of every ten fired against it; and later practice, with the target 1,000 yards off, has practically proved the increased precision of the marksmen. The depot of this regiment has received orders to hold itself in readiness for removal to the north of England, and to replace it four companies of the 1st Regiment of Foot, or Royals, has been ordered for Pembroke. The depot has constantly been exercised, and is in a high state of discipline.

THE COMMAND OF THE WINCHESTER.—The appointment of Captain Fitzgerald to Her Majesty's ship Winchester, vacant by the lamented death of the brave Captain Loch in the Burmese war, is confirmed. Captain Fitzgerald leaves for India in the Ripon mail steamer on the 4th of next month.

EXPORTS TO TURKEY, AUSTRIA, AND RUSSIA.—A Parliamentary paper, just published, contains an account of the quantities and declared value of the principal exports to Turkey, Russia, and Austria in the year 1851. Turkey, including Wallachia, Moldavia, Syria, and Palestine, received in 1851, 126,949,451 yards of cotton manufactures to the value of 1,745,189*l*. Some of the other exports were—woollen manufactures to the value of 86,106*l*; silks, value 7,910*l*; sugar (refined), value 34,771*l*; iron and steel, value 86,798*l*; cotton twist and yarn, 314,052*l*; linen manufactures to the value of 10,346*l*; earthenware, 19,749*l*; hardware and cutlery, 39,361*l*. The chief exports to Russia were—machinery and millwork, value 216,052*l*; cotton manufactures, value 30,267*l*; cotton hosiery, value 16,589*l*; cotton twist, value 176,271*l*; linen manufactures, value 5,657*l*; woollen manufactures, value 31,875*l*; woollen yarn, value 217,512*l*; beer and ale, value 14,897*l*; salt, value 28,003*l*; sugar (refined), value 47,247*l*; hardware and cutlery, value 86,044*l*; iron and steel, value 70,214*l*; lead and shot, value 52,640*l*. The chief exports to Austria were—cottons, for 272,009*l*; cotton twist, for 162,843*l*; machinery, for 23,999*l*; woollens, for 44,157*l*. The total value of the goods exported to those three countries in 1851 was—Turkey, 2,581,230*l*; Russia, 1,269,704*l*; Austria, 810,942*l*.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to April 23, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on April 23 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported 1852 tons	Imported 1853 tons	Duty paid 1852 tons	Duty paid 1853 tons	Stock 1852 tons	Stock 1853 tons
West India	13,892	12,978	25,836	21,581	7,302	7,424
East India	18,175	17,003	16,773	18,975	26,630	20,579
Mauritius	12,674	13,072	8,501	11,666	10,048	9,035
Foreign	...	...	8,810	8,778	...	...
	43,741	46,983	59,922	60,800	41,980	37,038
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	2,372	1,846	1,563	1,862	6,469	5,832
Havana	810	2,022	4,773	1,267	9,319	10,234
Porto Rico	755	...	802	783	2,837	778
Brazil	648	3,099	3,820	1,904	8,908	7,455
	5,785	6,968	11,958	5,526	27,534	23,999

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	23	10½	per cwt.
— Mauritius	24	0	—
— East Indies	25	10½	—
The average price of the three is	24	7½	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	827	295	3,063	1,466	2,686	816

RUM.

	Imported 1852 gal	Imported 1853 gal	Exported 1852 gal	Exported 1853 gal	Home Consump. 1852 gal	Home Consump. 1853 gal	Stock 1852 gal	Stock 1853 gal
W. India.	456,480	472,770	283,560	384,435	381,845	396,960	1,348,625	967,815
E. India.	76,850	45,540	107,055	43,865	40,140	3,670	173,430	139,635
Foreign	2,790	17,730	7,335	13,140	2,320	1,800	91,530	79,360
	535,320	535,040	397,890	441,640	424,305	402,570	1,413,585	1,187,010

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	8,475	4,382	803	897	8,208	16,769	15,778	16,755
Foreign	4,220	4,111	1,020	1,733	1,078	1,765	7,358	4,965
	12,693	8,993	1,823	2,549	9,286	12,474	23,146	21,720

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	134	1,074	612	1,102	3,158	3,686	6,682	7,172
Ceylon	18,442	20,457	14,133	12,427	51,707	58,151	165,857	180,937
Total BP.	18,576	21,481	14,745	13,529	54,865	61,837	169,539	188,109
Mocha	978	10,918	531	1,470	5,851	6,012	9,408	21,258
Foreign E.I.	2,443	2,216	1,393	464	2,537	2,717	11,674	11,248
Malabar	...	...	1	105	148	651	435	996
St Domingo	...	3,361	21	382	3	992	2,842	4,835
Hav. & Public	...	...	597	67	168	997	3,921	6,991
Brazil	13,633	14,665	11,557	6,321	12,303	19,423	41,560	40,899
African	14	90	...	...	...	328	847	283
Total For.	17,065	30,660	14,200	8,809	21,110	31,120	70,487	85,611
Grand tot.	35,641	52,141	28,945	22,408	75,975	92,957	233,026	273,720

RICE.

British E.I.	Tons 2,757	Tons 4,566	Tons 4,849	Tons 1,971	Tons 5,715	Tons 6,019	Tons 11,369	Tons 12,529
Foreign E.I.	238	527	269	162	334	293	959	1,676
Total	3,035	5,093	4,618	1,433	6,049	6,312	12,328	14,205
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	45	104	...	5	53	48	90	102
Black	64	646	96	498	322	500	1,447	1,795
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	415	538	72	59	379	294	964	1,327
Do. Wild	...	...	3	...	29	7	557	560
CAS. LIG.	711	226	1,358	880	445	484	796	571
CINNAMON	2,694	1,110	1,387	1,438	221	185	4,017	3,381
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	4,777	8,583	3,734	6,854	1,344	1,476	3,144	5,323

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons 3,133	Serons 1,858	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 3,190	Serons 4,230	Serons 8,995	Serons 10,319
LAC DYE	chests 468	chests 2,344	chests ...	chests ...	chests 1,220	chests 1,772	chests 7,009	chests 10,260
LOGWOOD	tons 1,110	tons 555	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,479	tons 852	tons 1,073	tons 130
FUSTIC	203	413	...	...	290	1,378	1,305	429

INDIGO.

East India	chests 1,696	chests 4,656	chests ...	chests ...	chests 10,262	chests 8,916	chests 20,941	chests 24,864
Spanish	serons 1,163	serons 969	serons ...	serons ...	serons 525	serons 1,069	serons 1,571	serons 1,321

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 1,578	tons 2,823	tons ...	tons ...	tons 2,925	tons 3,950	tons 1,279	tons 2,559
Nitrate of Soda	1,900	241	...	...	1,198	345	149	18

COTTON.

American	bags 259	bags 837	bags ...	bags ...	bags 237	bags 605	bags 158	bags 908
Brazil	40	...	...	...	40	38	82	44
East India	2,788	35,899	...	...	14,331	19,588	40,040	61,739
Liverpl., all kinds	553,162	803,698	35,543	50,380	539,470	538,670	372,940	793,860
Total	596,249	840,434	35,540	50,380	604,078	553,301	413,220	855,771

COMMERCIAL TIMES
Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Price per cent. o duties, e e spirits, tallow, sugar, nutmegs, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	25s	0d	28s 0d
Montreal		25	0	26 0
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28	0	28 6
Montreal		28	0	28 6

Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. For 2d.*

West India	per cwt	29	0	42 0
Guayaquil		34	0	35 0
Brazil		25	0	28 0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine	*bond*, p cwt	60	0	90 0
fine ord to mid		50	0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0	0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		66	0	78 0
ungarbled		46	0	60 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		46	0	47 6
plantation, good mid. to fine		62	0	80 0
fine ord. to middling		50	0	61 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		49	0	52 0
pale and mixed		44	0	48 0
Sumatra and Padang		41	0	44 0
Madras and Tellicherry		44	0	60 0
Malabar and Mysore		42	0	47 0
St Domingo		44	0	46 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		39	0	45 0
fine fine ord to gd mid		46	0	56 0
Costa Rica		46	0	78 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		58	0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		46	0	54 0
ord and good ord		40	0	45 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		46	0	65 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0	3¾	0 4¼
Bengal		0	3¼	0 3¾
Madras		0	3¾	0 4¼
Pernam		0	0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0	5¼	0 6¼
New Orleans		0	0	0 0
Demerara		0	0	0 0
St Domingo		0	0	0 0
Egyptian		0	0	0 0
Smyrna		0	0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL				
Honduras silver	p lb	3	10	4 3
black		4	6	5 3
Mexican silver		3	8	3 11
black		4	2	4 9
LAC DYE				
D T		2	0	2 4
B Mirzapore		1	10	1 11
TURMERIC				
Bengal	p cwt	11	6	13 6
Java and Madras		9	0	12 6
China		0	0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA				
Cutch		0	0	0 0
Gambier		28	0	0 0

Dyewoods *duty free*

		£	s	£ s
BRAZIL WOOD	p ton	0	0	0 0
CAMWOOD		18	0	28 15
FUSTIC, Cuba		9	10	10 0
Jamaica		5	10	6 0
Savanilla		5	10	6 0
St Domingo		5	0	0 0
Zante		7	0	9 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		7	5	7 10
Honduras		5	10	5 15
Jamaica		5	5	5 10
St Domingo		3	15	4 0
NICARAGUA WOOD				
Lima		16	10	17 15
solid		10	0	15 0
small and middling		8	0	12 0
RED SAUNDERS		5	5	5 15
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		12	0	14 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt*,		£	s	£ s
new		0	0	0 0
old		0	0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2	10	5 12
bitter	nom.	0	0	0 0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*				
Zante & Cephal. new		1	13	3 0
old		2	7	3 15
Patras, old		2	10	3 5
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*				
Turkey, new, p cwt	*d p*	2	5	2 15
Spanish		0	0	0 0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*				
French	per cwt *d p*	0	0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0	0	0 0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new	*d p*	1	9	1 10
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*				
Denia, new, p cwt	*d p*	1	9	1 12
Valentia, new		1	14	2 3
Smyrna, black		1	12	1 15
red and Eleme		2	0	2 8
Sultana, new, nom		3	5	0 0
Muscatel, new,		3	7	4 10

Flax *duty fr ee*

		£	s	£ s
Riga, P T R	per ton	42	0	55 0
St Petersburgh, l2 head		0	0	0 0
9 head		0	0	0 0
Friesland		35	0	52 0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean, new	per ton	38	0	38 10
outshot		37	10	0 0
half cleaned		37	0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		40	0	0 0
Manilla, *free*		43	0	46 0
East Indian Sunn		0	0	0 0
Jute		15	0	18 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

		s	d	s d
B A and M Vid. dry		0	8	0 8
Do. & R Grande, salted		0	8	0 8½
Brazil, dry		0	8	0 7
dry salted		0	4½	0 6½
salted		0	4	0 5
Rio, dry		0	5	0 7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0 6½
Cape, salted		0	3½	0 5
New South Wales		0	3	0 4½
New York		0	0	0 0
East India		0	4	0 10
Kips, Russia, dry		0	10	0 11
S America Horse, p hide		6	0	9 6
German	do	0	0	0 0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	6	10	7 5
Oude		3	0	6 8
Madras		2	0	5 3
Kurpah		3	0	6 8
Manilla		0	0	0 0
Spanish		3	0	5 11
Caracca		0	0	0 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0	10	1 1
do.	50 65	0	11	1 3
English Butts	16 24	1	1	1 5
do	28 36	1	1	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1	0	1 3
do	28 36	1	3	1 5
Calf Skins	20 35	1	0	1 6
do	40 60	1	2	1 9
do	80 100	1	1	1 5
Dressing Hides		1	1	1 3
Shaved do		1	2	1 6
Horse Hides, English		0	8	0 11
do Spanish, per hide		9	0	13 0
Kips, Petersburgh, p lb		1	1	1 6
do East India		0	10	1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts. &c.	lb	1	2	0 0
Bottoms		1	2	0 0
Old		1	2	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£117	0	0 0
Tile		117	0	0 0
IRON	per ton	£		£ s
Bars, &c. British		9	0	9 10
Nail rods		10	0	0 0
Hoops		12	10	0 0
Sheets		13	10	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		4	15	0 0
Bars, &c.		8	10	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		2	15	2 15½
Swedish, in bond		11	10	11 5
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		25	0	0 0
sheet		26	0	0 0
red lead		26	10	0 0
white do		30	10	0 0
patent shot		27	0	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		28	10	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		20	0	0 0
in faggots		0	0	0 0
SPELTER, for. per ton		20	10	0 0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt, For. 6s*				
English blocks, p ton		108	0	0 0
bars		109	0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		nominal		
Straits do		0	0	0 0

TIN PLATES, per box

Charcoal, I C		35s	6d	0s 0d
Coke, I C		27	0	0 0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d*

British best, *d p*	p cwt	0	0	0 0
Patent		0	0	0 0
B. P. West India		0	0	0 0

Oils—Fish

		£	s	£ s
Seal, pale, p 252 gal	*d p*	33	10	35 10
Yellow		31	10	32 0
Sperm		90	0	91 0
Head matter		92	0	93 0
Cod		33	10	33 15
South Sea		36	0	36 5
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	70	0	71 0
Spanish and Sicily		66	0	67 0
Palm	per ton	36	10	37 0
Cocoa Nut		39	0	40 0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		36	0	36 5
Linseed		28	5	28 10
Black Sea	p qr	47s	6d	47s 6d
St Petersbg Morshank		45	0	0 0
Do cake (English)	pr ton	8l	0s	8l 5s
do Foreign		7	0	9 0
Rape, do		5	7½	0 0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford		86s	0d	90s 0d
Carlow		86	0	94 0
Cork	new	0	0	0 0
Limerick		94	0	96 0
Freisland, fresh		98	0	98 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		90	0	100 0
Leer		0	0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterfd.		52	0	63 0
Limerick		60	0	61 0
Hams—Westphalia		0	0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		70	0	74 0
Cork and Belfast do		69	0	70 0
Firkin and keg Irish		60	0	64 0
American & Canadian		0	0	0 0
Cask do do		60	0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		0	0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135	0	140 0
Inferior		100	0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		48	0	54 0
Gouda		46	0	52 0
Canter		20	0	0 0
American		56	0	60 0

Rice *duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*

Carolina	per cwt	21	0	32 0
Bengal, yellow & white		8	6	11 6
Madras		8	6	10 0
Java and Manilla		8	6	13 0

Sago *duty 6d per cwt,*

Pearl, per cwt		18	0	24 0

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt 24 0 30 0
English, refined 29 0 25 6

NITRATE OF SODA 19 6 20 0

Seeds

		s	d	s d
Caraway, for. old, p cwt		0	0	0 0
Eng. new 46s 50s		0	0	0 0
Canary	per qr	40	0	42 0
Clover, red	per cwt	45	0	55 0
white		52	0	60 0
Coriander		12	0	16 0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45	0	50 0
English		56	0	58 0
Mustard, br,	p bush	9	0	12 0
white,		6	0	9 0
Rape per last of 10 qrs		£20	0	£25 0

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	15	0	17 0
Cossimbuzar		12	0	15 6
Gonatea		12	6	16 0
Comercolly		12	0	19 0
Bauleah, &c.		0	0	0 0
China, Tsatlee		16	0	19 0
RAWS—White Novi		26	6	30 0
Fossombrone		23	0	25 6
Bologna		20	0	22 0
Friuli		18	0	23 6
Royals		20	0	21 0
Do superior		22	0	23 0
Bergam		22	0	25 6
Milan		22	0	25 6
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24		28	6	29 6
Do 24-28		27	0	28 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		28	0	29 0
Do 24-26		26	6	27 0
Do 28-32		26	0	0 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		26	6	27 6
Do 24-28		24	6	25 6
BRUTIAS—Short reel		14	9	15 3
Long do		13	6	14 0
PERSIANS		12	3	13 3

Spices, *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	pr lb	0	3¾	0 4½
Eastern		0	3¾	0 4
white		0	8¼	1 2
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good		0	5	0 6½
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d*				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1	4	2 8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0	9	1 9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 3d*	p cwt	118	0	125 0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*				
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0	7½	1 1
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0	6½	0 7½
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s*				
East India com.	p cwt	20	0	21 0
African		21	0	22 0
MACE, *duty 2s 6d*				
1 and 2	p lb	2	7	3 0
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*		2	0	3 10

Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P,				
per gal	bond	2	8	2 10
30 to 35		3	0	3 8
fine marks		4	0	5 0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2	2	2 4
30 to 40		2	6	3 8
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		1	11	2 0
East India, proof		1	10	1 11
Brandy *duty 15s a gal*				
Vintage of 1st brands	1847 p	7	6 hd	7 8
	1848	7	4	7 6
	1849	7	2	7 4
	1850	7	0	7 2
	1851	6	10	7 0
Geneva, common		2	1	2 2
Fine		2	6	2 8
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		9	7	9 0
Malt spirits, ditto		11	0	12 6

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 8d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d*

British plantation, yellow		24	6	29 0
brown		20	6	24 0
Mauritius, yellow		23	6	27 6
brown		16	0	23 0
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white		27	0	31 6
Benares, grey and white		24	0	28 6
Date, yellow		21	0	26 0
ord to fine brown		16	0	20 0
Penang, grey and white		23	6	26 6
brown and yellow		19	0	23 0
Madras, grainy yellow and white		24	0	30 0
brown and soft yellow		16	0	23 0
Siam and China, white		22	0	25 0
brown and yellow		17	0	21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20	0	21 0
brown		17	0	19 6
Java, grey and white		23	0	26 6
brown and yellow		16	6	22 6
Havana, white		27	0	31 6
brown and yellow		20	0	26 0
Brazil, grey and white		20	6	25 0
brown and yellow		16	6	20 0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		18	0	27 0

REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 20s 8d*

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, bastards 10s

Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb	*free*	50s 0d	51s 0d	
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb		48	0	49 0
Titlers, equal to stand		47	0	48 0
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb		46	6	46 0
Wet lumps		41	6	43 0
Pieces		36	0	41 0
Bastards		27	6	35 0
Treacle		17	0	19 0
In bd, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb		43	0	45 0
6 lb loaves		37	0	0 0
10 lb do		35	6	0 0
14 lb do		34	0	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		31	6	32 0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb		31	6	0 0
Crushed		31	6	32 0
No. 2		0	0	0 0

SUGAR—REF. *cont. pdb*

Dutch superior	3	6	0
No. 1	29	0	0
No. 2 and 3	27	0	0
Belgian crushed, No. 1	28	6	0 0
No. 2	27	0	0 0
Pieces, &c.	25	6	29 6
Bastards	23	6	0 0
Treacle	17	6	0 0

Tallow
Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C	47	6	47 9
N. S. Wales	45	0	47 0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl 15 9 16 0
Archangel 18 0 18 6

Tea *duty 2s 1d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid,	0	10½	0 11
ra. str. and str. blk. lf.	0	11½	1 2½
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	4½	2 0
Souchong, but mid to fine	0	10½	2 0
Pekoe, flowery	1	4	4 0
orange	0	0	0 0
scented	1	0	2 2
Oolong	0	11	1 9
Hyson Skin	0	8	1 0
Twankay	0	11	1 1
Hyson, common	1	4	1 5
middling to good	1	8	1 11
fine	2	0	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton	0	11	1 0
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	2	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton	0	11	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds	1	6	3 6
Imperial	1	0	2 0

Timber

		s	d	s d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load.				
Dantzic and Memel fir		70	0 to	80 0
Riga		70	0 —	75 0
Swedish		64	0 —	70 0
Canada red pine		70	0 —	80 0
— yellow pine, large		70	0 —	85 0
New Brunswick do. large		85	0 —	95 0
— do. small		60	0 —	65 0
Quebec oak		100	0 —	110 0
Baltic	—	70	0 —	100 0
African	— *duty free*	160	0 —	200 0
Indian teake *duty free*		240	0 —	260 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75	0 —	165 0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load.*				
Norway per 120 of 12ft		£19	to	24
Swedish — 14ft		19	—	24
Russian, Petersburg standard		14	—	18
Canada 1st pine		16	—	17½
— 2nd		12½	—	13½
— spruce, per 120 12ft		16½	—	18½
Dantzic deck, each		17s	to	24s
Staves *duty free*				
Baltic per mille		£145	to	180
Quebec —		72		75

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

		s	d	s d
Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0	3½	0 8
Virginia leaf		0	2½	0 7
— strip		0	6½	0 9½
Kentucky leaf		0	3	0 5½
— strip		0	5	0 7
Negrohead		0	6	1 3
Columbian leaf		0	11	1 6
Havana		1	0	5 0
Havana cigars, *bd duty 9s*		7	0	14 0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5s*

Rough	per cwt *d p*	10	6 11 0
Eng. Spirits, without cks		49	0 49 6
Foreign do., with casks		52	6 0 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		19s	0s	20s 0s
Half-bred hogs		18	0	19 0
Kent fleeces		16	19	17 10
S. Down ewes & wethers		17	0	17 10
Leicester do		15	10	16 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		19	0	20 0
Prime and picklock		18	0	18 10
Choice		17	0	17 10
Super		16	0	16 10
Combing—Wether mat.		20	10	21 0
Picklock		18	10	19 10
Common		16	10	17 0
Hog matching		22	10	24 10
Picklock matching		18	10	19 10
Super do		16	10	17 10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

Spanish:—		s	d	s d
Leonesa, R's, F's, & B		1	5	1 6
Segovia		1	3	1 4
Caceres		1	2	1 4
Soria		1	2	1 3
Seville		1	0	1 2
German, Saxon, and Prussian	1st and 2d Elect	3	3	4 6
	prima	2	6	3 0
	secunda	2	0	2 4
	tertia	1	8	1 11
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian	Electoral	3	6	5 0
	prima	2	9	3 3
	secunda	2	2	2 8
	tertia	1	9	2 0
	Lamb's	3	3	4 0
Australian and V D L				
Combing and Clothing		1	2	2 4½
Lambs		1	0½	2 4½
Locks and Pieces		0	8½	1 8
Grease		0	7	1 2
Skin and Slipe		0	8½	1 9
S. Australian & Swan River				
Combing and Clothing		1	3	1 6
Lambs		1	2½	1 8½
Locks and Pieces		0	7	1 5½
Grease		0	6	1 2½
Skin and Slipe		0	10½	1 0
Cape—Average Flocks		0	8	1 9
Combing and Clothing		0	10	1 11
Lambs		0	11	1 8
Locks and Pieces		0	10	1 5½
Grease		0	6	1 2½

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

		£	s	£ s
Port	per pipe	24	0	70 0
Claret	hhd	7	0	24 0
Sherry	butt	10	0	70 0
Madeira	pipe	26	0	60 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No of Shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London: M.	London: F.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	29¼	28¾
95000	20	8¼	Ambergate, Not., Boston, & Eastern Junction	6½	6¼
55500	27 4s	27 4s	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	10½	10½
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	105	103½
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	65	66½
12000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	22¾	24
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	50	......
22800	25	25	East Anglian (25*l* L. & E., and L. and D.)	5¼	5¾
10000	18	18	— (18*l* E. and H.)	4	......
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13⅞	13⅝
10800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A (late E. U. shares)	11	......
38000	25	25	— class B and C	7½	7½
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	74	73½
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm. Junction	57	......
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	75	73½
Stock	...	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	34	33
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	88	91
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	55	59½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	130	132
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	110	110½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	92¼	92½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	94	93½
18000	16⅔	16⅔	— Thirds	26½	30½
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	77⅞	79⅞
126819	20	15	— Fifths	11¼	11⅝
71656	20	11½	— West Riding Union	8¼	8⅞
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	16½	16
111900	11½	11½	London and Blackwall	9⅝	9½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	106½	106½
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	120	119⅞
65811	20	12	— Fifths	15	14½
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2¼	2¼
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	91½	91½
...	50	42½	— New 50*l*	38	......
...	40	34	— New 40*l*	20½	......
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	21	......
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	30½	30½
Stock	100	100	Midland	75	75⅞
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	45	......
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	52	......
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	54	53½
9850	15	15	— New	......	51
Stock	100	100	North British	35½	35
68500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13½	13½
5000	10	10	North & Sth-West. Junction	13	......
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	51½	52⅞
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	100	......
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	63	......
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	66	64
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	76	......
6000	26¼	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	19	......
15000	13⅛	All	— Halves	9⅞	......
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	15	......
65000	20	6¼	Shropshire Union	3½	3½
10000	50	50	South Devon	21½	21
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	76	76½
...	50	50	South Wales	37	37⅞
...	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	14	......
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	16	15½
5000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	32	33

No. of shares.	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London: M.	London: F.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69½	70
109621	25	20	— Extensions	13	12½
...	25	1½	— G. N. E. Purchase	9½	9½
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	60	60½
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS		
50000	30¼	30¼	Birmingham & Oxford, guar.	......	......
50000	30¼	30¼	— without a guarantee	......	......
35000	30¼	30¼	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, guar.	......	......
35000	30¼	30¼	— without a guarantee	......	......
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	109	......
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	55	55
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	151	150½
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	33½	......
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	114	113
8000	25	25	— Halves	57	......
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28½	......
43077	Av.	12⅞	London and Greenwich	14½	14
11136	20	20	— Preference	27	......
6000	20	20	Lowestoft, guar. 4 per cent	19⅞	......
6000	20	20	— 6 per cent	27	......
82500	5¼	5¼	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	......
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	108	107
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	67	......
5391	50	50	— 6 per cent	......	......
1355	50	50	— New	......	......
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	......	48½
16720	12½	11½	— Halves (A)	......	22½
40000	20	20	Reading, Guildford, & Reigate	......	......
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	151	......
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	151	......
14000	25	18½	Sheffield, Roth., and Goole, guar. 5 per cent	......	......
78750	12	9¼	South Staffordshire	9	......
2186	50	50	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	......	......
2880	25	25	— — —	33½	33½
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	105½	......
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
...	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	107	......
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10*l*	108	108
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	20	......
24000	6¼	6¼	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	6½
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3*l* 10s), 6 pr ct	3⅝	3⅝
...	5	5	— (5*l*), 7 per cent	4½	......
37522	7¼	2	— (late 7*l* 17s), 5 per ct	3⅞	......
144000	6⅝	6⅝	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	5⅞	5⅞
144000	6⅝	6⅝	— No. 2	5⅞	5⅞
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15½	15½
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 pr ct	18½	......
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire, 6 p ct qrs	......	......
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½ pct	3⅝	......
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	131	130½
60000	12½	12½	— 5 pr ct Scrip Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	114	113
50000	6¼	6¼	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8⅞	8⅞
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5pc	7½	......
Stock	100	100	Great Western, red. 4½ pr ct	108	107½
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F. 20*l*	6½	......
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	153	......
Stock	100	100	London & Brighton, guar. 5pc	......	......
Stock	100	100	— Pref. 5 per cent, 1851	......	......
1640	50	50	— Convert. 5 per cent, 1852	......	......
Stock	100	100	— New, guar. 6 per cent	155	153

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London: M.	London: F.
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	9	......
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	......
87200	10	10	— New, 16*l*	11½	11
172300	6	3	— 6*l*	3¾	......
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	150	149½
15000	20	20	Norfolk Extension	23	......
21000	5	5	— Guaranteed 5½ per cent	6½	......
Stock	100	100	North British	111	111½
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15*l*, 6 per cent	115	......
19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	11½	......
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 8 per cent	18½	......
20000	25	25	South Devon	15½	......
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	20½	......
142395	...	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4*l* per cent preference	104	104
	17	5	— — —	5⅞	5⅞
62956	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10½	10½
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	14½	......
30000	20	8	Dijon and Basancon	13½	......
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	7½	7
50000	20	20	East Indian	26	25½
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	7⅝	7⅝
66000 of 20*l*	20	14	Luxembourg	7½	......
	10	10	— (Railway)	4⅞	......
	5	2½	— (Canal)	2	......
7735	33⅓	27½	Maria Antonia	......	......
25000	20	7½	Madras	10	......
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	8½	7½
400000	20	20	Northern of France	36¾	36⅝
130000	20	11	Orleans and Bordeaux	......	......
280000	20	10	Paris and Lyons	27½	28
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	42½	42½
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	43	46½
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	35½	35⅝
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	21½	......
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9½	9½
80000	20	17	Tours & Nantes	......	......
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	5	......
50000	20	9	Western of France	21½	21½
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2½	2½
100000	10s	10s	Anglo-Californian	1½	1½
...	...	2	Australasian	3	......
20000	20	5	Australian	5	......
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	½	½
10000	35	24½	Brazil. Imprl. (issued at 5*l*pm)	6	......
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	47½	46½
...	14	14	Copiapo	7½	9
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	3½	......
20000	26	20	General	17	......
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	3¾	......
100000	1	1	Liberty	1½	1½
20000	10	9	Mexican & South American	3½	3½
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	2⅞	2½
7000	20	10⅞	Santiago de Cuba	7	......
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	12	10
43174	28½	28½	United Mexican	6½	6½
100000	1	...	West Mariposa	1½	1⅝

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	RECEIPTS. Passengers, parcels, &c. £ s d	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. £ s d	Total receipts. £ s d	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,911,528	26,549	...	...	—	—	Aberdeen	April 16	730 0 0	845 0 0	1575 0 0	1445	22	72	72
513,333	513,265	13,507	1	1½	2½	3½s	Belfast & Ballymena	23	396 3 11	314 9 3	710 13 2	629	19	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	5	1⅞	1½	1⅞	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chesh.	24	978 12 4	830 6 10	1808 19 2	1635	54	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,257	35,805	3½	3⅞	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	17	3359 11 4	1368 8 3	4727 19 7	4639	55	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,745,469	40,981	—	...	5s	1½	Caledonian	10	4093 0 0	5473 0 0	9566 0 0	8558	51	189½	189½
4,339,332	4,144,980	43,632	—	—	...	—	Chester and Holyhead	17	2384 0 0	1127 0 0	3511 0 0	2949	37	94½	94½
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1⅛	2	2½	Dublin & Drogheda	23	796 16 8½	237 17 1	1034 13 9½	1071	19	53	53
670,000	451,250	75,208	7⅞	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	26	......	......	709 16 4	714	118	6	6
855,600	257,995	15,404	...	...	...	—	Dundee and Arbroath	24	255 7 4	213 16 7	469 3 11	399	29	16½	16½
866,599	549,499	17,725	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	24	298 3 0	405 4 11	703 7 11	657	92	81	81
1,381,200	1,334,072	19,618	...	...	...	—	East Anglian	10	331 1 9	483 6 8	814 8 5	583	12	68	68
3,591,591	3,233,224	36,320	3½	2⅞	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	23	......	......	4160 19 8	3737	46	89½	89½
2,832,612	3,113,210	39,912	—	—	—	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	24	......	......	2656 18 11	2571	34	78	78
17,439,632	12,887,000	40,022	1½	¾	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	24	8025 9 7	8462 4 10	16487 14 5	15098	51	322	322
4,169,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	1⅛	2¼	2⅛	East Lancashire	24	2002 17 5	2547 11 9	4550 9 0	4293	53	81½	79
2,746,666	2,266,806	23,861	—	—	...	...	Eastern Union	24	1068 15 1	1276 7 7	2345 2 8	2136	25	95	95
7,320,500	4,093,306	23,298	1½	2⅞	2	2½	Glasgow, South Western	16	......	......	4321 14 9	4167	25	171½	171½
10,804,466	9,368,938	32,873	...	...	2	2½	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	10	7078 0 9	8515 0 0	15593 0 0	11457	55	285½	241½
4,927,910	3,719,679	19,786	...	3½	69s	4⅛	Great Southern & Western (I.)	23	3795 19 10	1439 7 1	5235 6 11	5469	28	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,535	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	24	......	......	18051 6 9	18786	65	319½	264
14,202,045	11,812,821	45,434	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	24	......	......	18160 19 10	15636	69	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,559	24,117	4⅞	5⅞	6¼	7½	Lancaster & Carlisle	10	2441 0 0	2296 0 0	4737 0 0	4120	52	90	90
37,354,620	29,662,034	53,541	6	5¼	5⅞	5½	London & North Western, &c.	24	27157 15 2	22931 15 1	50088 10 3	45488	90	553½	539½
1,900,933	1,406,270	256,050	9s	11½s	35½s	35½s	London & Blackwall	24	996 8 4	44 10 0	1040 18 4	991	231	5½	5½
7,440,930	7,221,640	42,328	3⅞	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	23	6968 6 5	2812 7 10	9994 14 3	9511	57	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,670,885	34,269	3⅞	3½	4⅞	3⅞	London & South Western	17	7920 0 0	2783 0 0	10703 0 0	12032	43	253½	244½
9,300,532	7,550,678	44,944	—	—	—	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	24	2611 15 9	4153 11 6	6765 6 9	6285	40	167½	167½
19,562,160	17,093,197	34,461	2⅞	2	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	17	......	......	22234 19 11	22802	46	498½	498½
2,596,666	1,925,533	15,282	—	4	4	4	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	24	......	......	2543 3 3	2314	20	126	126
754,666	560,538	15,149	4½	3½	3⅞	4	Monklands	23	......	......	911 15 10	925	25	37	37
1,770,000	1,776,898	39,615	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	9	714 0 0	1933 0 0	2647 0 0	2056	34	60	60
4,640,666	4,457,439	20,998	2½	...	...	—	North British	17	1476 0 0	1995 0 0	3472 0 0	3475	25	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,665	21,404	—	1	31½s	34½s	North Staffordshire	...	......	......	......	......	...	232	222
1,939,333	1,651,629	36,703	7	5	24s	3¼	Scottish Central	24	1102 8 11	1005 7 10	2107 16 9	2002	42	50	50
800,000	645,665	20,209	...	...	15s	2	Scottish Midland Junction	23	281 16 6	392 18 9	674 15 3	620	21	32	32
1,628,000	2,402,670	29,842	2⅞	—	...	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	24	617 11 11	1166 0 8	1783 15 7	1756	37	49	49
12,000,000	12,121,850	42,100	3	3⅞	61½s	61½s	South Eastern	16	10075 0 0	3227 0 0	13302 0 0	14223	46	281½	261
2,583,166	2,061,361	35,541	—	—	1	22s	South Devon	17	1585 8 10½	350 0 0	1935 8 10½	1909	33	58	58
4,564,439	3,221,358	24,590	...	...	15s	2	South Wales	24	......	......	2751 9 1	1504	21	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,400	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	9	......	......	1621 0 0	1309	21	77	77
1,124,600	1,120,642	23,666	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	23	......	......	2841 19 7	2418	71	40	40
13,028,406	19,158,617	29,337	...	...	—	...	Yrk, Newcastle, & Berwick, York and North Midland, and Leeds Northern	24	9412 15 2	16253 11 2	25673 6 4	22084	39	653½	612

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

* Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

† Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

, In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under ½ oz	not exc. ½ oz
	s d	s d
Aden	†1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast of	...	*1 0
Alexandria	†1 8	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	†1 3	
Algeria	†0 10	
Ascension	...	*1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	*1 0
Austrian dominions	...	†0 8
— via France	†1 4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	†1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	†1 3	
Azores	...	*1 10
— via Portugal	...	*1 9

"THE USE OF COCOA-NUT FIBRE for Bedding presents many advantages: it never becomes knotty or hard—it does not harbour vermin—and is not affected by variation of climate. Besides these excellent qualities, it is recommended by the great cheapness at which it can be produced."—Extract from JURORS' REPORTS, Great Exhibition. Prize Medal given to T. TRELOAR, Cocoa-nut Fibre Mattress maker, 42 Ludgate hill, London.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &c.—ROSALIE COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR is the only preparation that can be relied upon for the growth of hair and whiskers, the restoration of hair in baldness, strengthening weak hair, preventing it falling off, and checking greyness. Persons who have been deceived by similarly named imitations will find that the genuine article has no equal. In pots and bottles 2s each, through all druggists, or sent free by post for 24 penny stamps, addressed to Madame Coupelle, Ely place, Holborn, London. "It restored my hair after everything else had failed."—Miss Small, Dorking. "The young man has now a good pair of whiskers."—Mr Yates, hairdresser, Malton. "It is the only preparation I can recommend."—Dr Ure, Professor of Chemistry.

TO VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.—MECHI'S Show Rooms, 4 Leadenhall street.—All Persons of taste should hasten to inspect the unique and recherché STOCK of ELEGANCIES now exhibited by MECHI, in his new Show Rooms, 4 Leadenhall street, near the India House. Determined to take the lead in taste, he has brought out some most superb and novel specimens in papier maché. Finding it impossible to display them advantageously in his former space, he has fitted up a splendid Show Room, to which he invited those who are desirous of seeing the most brilliant specimens this country can produce. MECHI has the best stock in London of ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, work boxes, writing desks, and every thing for the toilet and work table.—4 Leadenhall street.—Illustrated catalogues gratis.

GUNPOWDER.—THE KAMES GUNPOWDER COMPANY beg leave to announce that they have now an establishment in London, for the sale of their various descriptions of Powder, manufactured upon the most improved principles, and under highly-skilled superintendence, which may be obtained wholesale on application at their office, 147 Leadenhall street, deliverable from their magazine at Barking Creek, Liverpool, Swansea, or in the Clyde. They confidently recommend for Engineering and Mining purposes their Blasting Powder; and to Sportsmen their Rifle, and their new and highly-esteemed Crystal Powder, which for strength, cleanness, and prompt ignition, are unrivalled. Parties requiring supplies are recommended to be particular in ordering the Powder manufactured by the Kames Gunpowder Company.

London Agents—Laroche, Nainby, and Co.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	18s	32s	36s
Dessert Forks —	30s	54s	58s
Dessert Spoons —	30s	56s	62s
Table Forks —	40s	65s	70s
Table Spoons —	40s	70s	75s

Tea and coffee sets, waiters, candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.

CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL NOT PLATED.

	Fiddle	Thread	King's
Table Spoons and Forks, full size, per dozen	12s	28s	30s
Dessert ditto and ditto	10s	21s	25s
Tea ditto	5s	11s	12s

WILLIAM S. BURTON has Ten Large Show Rooms (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted to the show of General Furnishing Ironmongery (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares, iron and brass bedsteads), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues with engravings sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39 Oxford street (corner of Newman street); Nos. 1 and 2 Newman street; and 4 and 5 Perry's place.

SOCIETE DES SOIES DE LA GRECE.—Société en Commandite et par Actions, pour l'Exploitation de l'Industrie de la Soie en Grèce, au capital de cinq cent mille francs, divisé en cinq cents actions de mille francs chacune, sous la raison sociale, AUGUSTE WRAMPE & COMPAGNIE, à Athènes, Grèce.

Par acte de société déposé chez M. DEMETRIUS C. SAUTZO, notaire à Athènes. Reçu par lui, en date du 4 janvier 1853, enregistré,

Il y a quelques années, que notre attention a été attirée par les grands et nombreux avantages qui résulteraient de l'établissement d'une filature de soie en Grèce, ce vaste champ d'entreprise jusqu'ici inexploité. Il n'existe en ce moment dans ce pays que trois petites filatures; la plus considérable, qui ne marche qu'en partie par la vapeur, n'emploie qu'une quarantaine d'ouvriers, et cependant le pays produit annuellement pour une valeur de plus de 2 millions de francs de cocons, qui jusqu'à présent ont presque tous été exportés à l'état naturel.

Il est évident qu'en l'absence de toute concurrence, il y aura toujours abondance de cocons; et puisqu'il est avéré que les filatures petites et incomplètes que existent déjà, sont en voie de prospérité, on ne peut douter des bénéfices considérables qu'en retirerait d'un grand établissement, complet jusqu'en ses moindres détails, et filant d'après les procédés le plus récemment adoptés en France et en Italie, après une longue expérience et des essais coûteux.

La position géographique de la Grèce, la richesse de son sol, la température douce et égale qui y règne constamment, en font le pays le plus propice à la culture du mûrier et à l'éducation des vers à soie. En France et même en Italie, les récoltes de cocons sont menacées, par les variations des saisons et par les maladies contagieuses qui se déclarent quelquefois parmi les vers à soie; en Grèce, au contraire, les mûriers jouissent toujours d'une végétation luxuriante et d'une croissance rapide, et les vers à soie, tenus proprement dans leurs litières, n'y sont jamais exposés à être détruits par ces contagions si fréquentes dans ces deux contrées.

La Grèce est le seul pays où l'on puisse compter avec certitude sur une récolte de cocons proportionnée au nombre de graines qu'on a fait éclore; nulle part on ne peut se procurer des cocons en aussi grande quantité et à un prix aussi bas.

La quantité de cocons produits en Grèce s'élevant en valeur à la somme de 2 millions de francs, il n'est pas besoin de dire que les mûriers s'y trouvent en abondance, et comme la main-d'œuvre y est moins chère qu'en France et même en Italie, il est clair qu'une filature de soie ne saurait nulle part offrir d'aussi brillants résultats.

Le gouvernement Grec, convaincu des grands avantages que l'extension de l'industrie de la soie conférera au pays, nous a promis toute sa protection et va nous favoriser en tout ce qui dépendra de lui pour la prospérité de notre entreprise. La meilleure preuve que nous puissions offrir à l'appui de cette assertion, c'est qu'en réponse à des interpellations faites au gouvernement au sujet du droit sur la sortie des soies, le ministre a déclaré que ce droit, qui est actuellement de 1, 50 franc par kilog., serait aboli prochainement.

Cette modification au tarif ne sera pas la première qui ait été faite en faveur de l'industrie de la soie: l'année dernière, sur la proposition de M. D. Christidès, ministre des finances, les Chambres ont décidé que le droit sur la sortie des cocons serait haussé et porté à 60 centimes par ocka, ce qui équivaut environ à 50 centimes par kilogramme.

Le profit que nous retirerons forcément de ces modifications au tarif nous assure sur les filateurs étrangers employant ces mêmes cocons, un avantage de 2 à 3 francs par kilogramme de soie.

Si l'on considère, en outre, qu'en employant les cocons sur place, on évite la grave détérioration que leur cause le transport, et que le fret est moins coûteux pour les soies que pour les cocons, on arrivera aisément à doubler le chiffre des avantages dont nous venons de parler.

Enfin, nous sommes à la veille de passer un contrat avec le gouvernement Grec pour la location de 120 000 mûriers, à un prix si favorable, que cette acquisition sera pour notre entreprise un nouvel et puissant élément de succès.

En présence d'une aussi brillante perspective, nous avons résolu d'établir à Athènes une filature de soie réunissant toutes les conditions de prospérité que nous venons de développer. Le terrain que nous avons acquis pour l'établissement de cette filature, a une surface de 6,644 mètres carrés; la fabrique qui s'y trouve est incontestablement l'édifice le plus grand d'Athènes: la partie donnant sur la rue de Sepolia a 67 mètres de long, et renferme les magasins de cocons et les ateliers; l'autre partie, donnant sur la rue de Rhidias, a une longueur de 107 mètres, elle contient la salle de filage soutenue par 27 colonnes; sa situation isolée et 64 fenêtres grillées donnant une lumière abondante aux fileuses. On trouverait difficilement une place si admirablement adaptée pour une filature: mais ce qui constitute sa supériorité la plus incontestable, c'est sans contredit la possession dans son enceinte de trois sources d'eau inépuisables, qui donnent même dans l'été le plus sec, de l'eau en abondance.

Notre filature se compose de 240 bassines avec lesquelles nous serons à même de filer aisément, dès la seconde année, 15,000 kilogrammes de soie par an.

Les bâtiments de la filature sont prêts; les coconnières, occupant une partie du premier étage, sont sur le point d'être achevées; toutes les machines sortent des ateliers de MM. Louis Roeck et Cie., de Lyon; la réputation si méritée de ces messieurs est un sûr garant de leur perfection; elles seront embarquées à Marseille, le 21 mai prochain. Ainsi donc, nous serons en mesure de commencer les opérations de la filature au 1er août 1853.

Pour l'exploitation de cette filature, nous avons formé, sous la dénomination de "Société des soies de la Grèce," une société en commandite et par actions, au capital de 500,000 francs, divisés en 500 actions de 1,000 francs chacune. Nous nous sommes réservés 225 actions, et nous mettons les autres à la disposition de MM. les capitalistes et de toutes autres personnes qui chercheraient un placement sûr et très-lucratif pour leur argent. Nous ferons remarquer qu'en Grèce, comme en France, le commanditaire n'est aux termes de la loi, solidaire envers les créanciers de la Société que jusqu'à concurrence du montant de son action.

Nous avons prouvé que, grâce à la protection que nous accorde le gouvernement Grec, et à la détérioration du transport, nous aurons sur les filateurs étrangers employant les mêmes cocons, un avantage de 4 à 5 francs par kilogramme. Nous croyons donc pouvoir compter avec certitude sur un bénéfice net de 6 à 8 francs par kilogramme de soi (compensation faite de la valeur relative sur les marchés français, des soies de France et l'Orient, et des prix moyens des cocons sur les mêmes marchés); ce qui, aux termes de nos statuts, et sur une fabrication de 15,000 kilogrammes par an, laisserait aux actionnaires un intérêt de 11 à 14 par cent.

A. WRAMPE ET CIE., 36 Crutched friars, Londres.

Pour plus amples renseignements, demandes de communication des statuts, and demandes d'actions, s'adresser jusqu'au 10 mai prochain à

MM. A. Wrampe & Co. ..... Londres.
MM. Bianchi & Dureignear ..... } Lyon.
MM. Evesque & Cie. ..... }
MM. Fredholm & Ekstrom ..... } Marseille.
M. Jules Baux ..... }
M. Tourangin, rue Cadet 18, ... Paris.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, No. 9 Cornhill, London, beg to direct attention to the PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES of their own make, which are peculiarly suited for durability and accuracy, and to the perfecting of which construction they have given much attention. A written warranty is given with each.

PRICES MOUNTED IN SILVER CASES.

	£ s d
Patent Lever Watch, in double-backed engine-turned case, the movement with the latest improvement, i. e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound	4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped	6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, such as is usually mounted in gold cases	8 8 0
Either of the above in hunting cases 16s 6d extra.	

GOLD CASES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, in engine-turned double-backed gold case, with richly ornamented gold dial and figures, the movement with the latest improvement, i. e., the detached escapement, maintaining power to keep the Watch going whilst being wound, and jewelled	11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case	12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong engine-turned case, chased edges, and jewelled in four holes	14 14 0

GOLD CASES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watch, in double-backed plain or engine-turned gold case, the movements with the latest improvement, i. e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound	10 10 0
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped	13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance, a very highly-finished Watch	17 17 0

Either of the Gentlemen's Watches may be had in gold hunting cases for £3 3s each extra.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, No. 9 Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS are warranted free from Mercurial, Mineral, and every other poisonous substance. Their purifying properties are almost miraculous, while they are so mild in operation that they may be taken by either sex at any age, at all times, without danger or inconvenience. For hundreds of cures see sheet accompanying each box.—Sold everywhere, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d each, and at the Wholesale Depôt, 80 Fleet street, London.

ON NERVOUS AND GENERATIVE DISEASES. New Edition, Illustrated with 45 Coloured Engravings and containing the Newly Discovered Preventive Lotion. Just published, the 70th Thousand, price 2s 6d in a sealed envelope, or sent by the Author, post paid for 40 postage stamps,

A MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE Causes of Premature Decline in Man, with plain directions for perfect Restoration. A Medical Review of every form, cause, and cure of nervous debility, impotency, loss of mental and physical capacity, whether resulting from youthful abuse, the follies of maturity, the effects of climate or infection, &c., addressed to the sufferer in youth, manhood, and old age; with the Author's observations on marriage, its duties, and disqualifications; the prevention and cure of syphilis, spermatorrhœa, and other urino-genital diseases; as adopted by Deslandes, Lallemand, and Ricord, Surgeons to the Hospital Venerien, Paris. By J. L. CURTIS, Surgeon, 15 Albemarle street, Piccadilly, London.

With this new and enlarged edition of Manhood, will be given the Author's prescription of a disinfecting lotion for the prevention of all secret disorders.

At home for Consultation daily from 10 till 3, and 6 to 8.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"We agree with the author that, so far from works of this class being objectionable in the hands of youth, or difficulties being opposed, every facility should be given to their circulation; and to strengthen our opinion we need but refer to the recent distressing events at our military and scholastic academies at Carshalton and Woolwich."—NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, 1st Feb., 1851.

"We feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful; whether such person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman."—SUN, Evening Paper.

"Fortunate for a country would it be did its youth put into practice the philanthropic and scientific maxims here laid down. One cause of matrimonial misery might they be banished from our land, and the race of the enervate be succeeded by a renewal of the hardy, vigorous spirits of the olden time."—CHRONICLE.

Published by the author: sold also by Sherwood, Piper, and Co., 23 Paternoster row; Hannay, 63 Oxford street; Mann, 39 Cornhill, London; Heywood, Oldham street, and Armstrong, 29 Bond street, Manchester; Howell, 6 Church street, Liverpool; Campbell, 136 Argyle street, Glasgow; Robinson, 11 Greenside street, Edinburgh; Berry and Co., 159 Great Britain street, Dublin; and by all booksellers and chemists in the United Kingdom.